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SENATE PASSES BILL TO REGULATE THE MEAT PACKERS

Measure Is Carried by Vote of 46 to 33—House to Take It Up Promptly—"A Great Moral Victory," Says Mr. Kenyon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The last stage of the bill for the regulation of the packers occupied the entire day in the Senate yesterday. There was an unusually large attendance of the members of that body, and the galleries were filled with attorneys and agents for the packers, members of women's organizations who have worked for the bill, others who had a more or less direct interest in the passage or defeat of the bill, and the crowd that always gathers when there is a measure of controversial importance under discussion.

The Senate convened at 10 o'clock, and by a vote taken shortly after 5 o'clock the bill was carried, 46 to 33. It was not, however, the bill which had claimed the attention of the senators in the morning; every section had been contested and numerous amendments offered. Some of them were of slight importance so far as the purpose of the bill was concerned; it will take time and study to discover just what effect some of the changes will have.

Vote on Amendment Reversed

One was of a serious character, exempting farmers, live stock growers and associations from the provisions of the bill. This amendment was offered late in the day when the defenders of the bill, headed by W. S. Kenyon R., Senator from Iowa, who had been resisting attack after attack all day, were off their guard. Some of the senators admitted that they were not clear what they were voting for. The result was 38 to 37 against the amendment, and then Charles E. Townsend (R.), Senator from Michigan, changed his vote and reversed the result.

While this amendment was supported by opponents of the bill, though most of the amendments which were offered with a view to making it ineffective were defeated earlier in the day by votes which gave the supporters of the measure a majority, it was voted down in the greatest danger when Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada, moved to recommit.

The Vice-President said that the Senate was proceeding under a unanimous agreement and he had previously ruled against recommitting in such a case. However, he intimated that it was possible to appeal from the decision of the chair. By a vote of 50 to 30 the chair was sustained, and the attempt to recommit failed.

Proceedings Open to Public

Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, sought to have the Federal Trade Commission substituted for the Livestock Commission provided for in the bill as the agency for the regulation of the packing business, but this was defeated.

W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, was successful with his amendment providing that all the proceedings of the committee other than confidences between members should be open to the public.

In urging the passage of the bill Asle J. Gronna (R.), Senator from North Dakota, said: "It is not only the right, but it is the duty of the United States Government to regulate the packers. The packers are stronger and more powerful today than the government itself."

Instead of the five large packing companies being restricted during the war, Senator Gronna stated, "they were permitted to make enormous—and scandalously large profits." There is no doubt but that they have violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, he declared.

American "Fleeced"

"Today," Senator Gronna declared, "the warehouses of these packers are filled to the very top with frozen lamb and mutton imported from Argentina and other foreign countries. As a result, there is no market for American sheep and lamb. They have fleeced the American cattle grower and the American farmer, and now they are fleecing the American consumer of mutton and lamb."

James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, said: "I am not a Socialist nor a state Socialist nor any other kind of Socialist. This bill contains the most vicious element of Socialism that can possibly be conceived." Later in the day, when he had voted for the bill, he explained that it had been greatly improved by the amendments.

The bill passed, as amended, was introduced by Asle J. Gronna on February 20, 1920. A similar bill was introduced in the House by Sydney Anderson (R.), Representative from Minnesota, and the two combined have been referred to as the Anderson-Gronna bill. The bill is only slightly different from the Kendrick bill, on which such extended hearings were held. Indeed, hearings held on the various phases of the packing industry and the attempt to regulate it before various committees of both houses for several years, and the findings of the Federal Trade Commission,

which the packers have characterized as ex parte, unfair and unjust, were the background for most of the testimony presented at the several hearings.

House to Act Promptly

At these hearings the packers have had a great array of counsel and experts, a number of whom were in the gallery yesterday when the arguments were made and the vote was taken. The farmers have appeared to tell of the disproportion between their profits and those of the packers. The consumer has been represented chiefly by women's organizations, notably the Consumers League and the League of Women Voters, both of which supported the bill that was passed yesterday, and were well represented in the gallery.

Senator Kenyon, who has been one of the most persistent and consistent workers for the passage of regulatory packer legislation, said, after the vote yesterday, that, notwithstanding the attempts to inject extraneous and nullifying provisions into the bill, its passage was a great moral victory, a decided step forward.

The House has arranged to take the bill up promptly, and, with the impetus given by the passage of the measure in the Senate, Senator Kenyon believes that the finishing blow is about to be dealt this monopoly in the food supplies of the country.

VACCINATION ORDER IN ONTARIO DEFIED

Medical Freedom League Wins First Round in Test to Find Whether School Children Must Be Compulsorily Vaccinated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SMITH FALLS, Ontario.—The Medical Freedom League of Ottawa has won the first round in a fight, the ultimate issue of which may have far-reaching effects throughout the whole Province, in the matter of compulsory vaccination. William Yarwood, a toolmaker, was the defendant in a police court charge of neglecting and refusing to send his child to school, in contravention of the School Attendance Act of 1919. He was represented at the trial here by counsel on instructions from the Medical Freedom League.

It devolved during the trial that not only had Mr. Yarwood sent his child to school, but that the school authorities had sent him home repeatedly because he had not been vaccinated in compliance with what his counsel termed an "arbitrary edict" of the Board of Health. As many as eight fathers in the district had resisted this edict, and 22 children were involved, but by some process of reasoning the Board of Education, or the Board of Health, or both, decided to summon only Mr. Yarwood.

The chief facts adduced were that Mr. Yarwood had refused on conscientious grounds to have his child vaccinated; that he had sent his child to school repeatedly; that the child had been as often sent home again; and that although notices requiring a general vaccination of school children were posted by the police officer there was no evidence to show that the Medical Officer of Health had issued them.

Mr. Sparham, the magistrate, declared that there was no law compelling anyone to be vaccinated. "If the parent objects, he asked, 'what are you going to do?'" The remedy is in his own hands," said counsel for the prosecution.

This congress in Moscow to complete the organization was to begin January 1, but for technical reasons it was postponed, and has been set to convene on May 1.

At the Berlin convention delegates representing 1,240,000 workers were in attendance, coming from the United States, Argentina, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and the Scandinavian countries. Delegates from Italy and Spain were arrested before they were fairly started in their journeys.

Within the new organization to be formed in Moscow, if all goes well, are to be included the American and Argentine I. W. W., the Russian labor alliances, the British shop stewards and workers' committees, the French Left Syndicalists, the Spanish General Confederation of Labor, the Italian Syndicalist Union, the Norwegian Labor unions, the Jugo-Slav Confederation of Labor, the Bulgarian Syndicalist Union, the Greek Confederation of Labor and the German Syndicalists.

Spread of I. W. W.

Some idea of the extent to which the I. W. W. have spread over the Western Hemisphere was given by Mr. Chaplin, who said that, besides the 19 periodicals in 13 different languages, they were distributing millions of pieces of propaganda annually. "The significant thing," he said, "is not increased membership, but the vastly more important extension of the sphere of influence of I. W. W. propaganda for revolutionary industrial unionism."

Outlaw railway strikes of last summer and other spontaneous, unorganized movements, breaking away from the conservatism of the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods, were instances cited to show the influence of I. W. W. doctrine outside its own ranks.

The One Big Union of Canada, said Mr. Chaplin, which started in Winni-

I. W. W. SAID TO BE GAINING GROUND

Revolutionary Labor Union Is Taking a Leading Part in the Organization of New Red Industrial International in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Industrial Workers of the World, the revolutionary industrial labor union that proposes by direct action to seize all machinery of production, is taking a leading part in organizing a new Red Industrial International in Europe. Some inside information as to this movement was given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Ralph Chaplin, artist and former editor of Solidarity, and Henry van Dorn, editor of The Industrial Pioneer, at general headquarters here.

This new industrial international is to be opposed to the so-called "Yellow" International of Amsterdam promoted by Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. Being revolutionary, it will be called Red, to distinguish it from the crafts unions, the Yellow. The Red Industrial International will try to accomplish by industrial revolution what the Third Moscow International proposes to achieve by political revolution.

The Amsterdam Congress

To further clarify the distinction between the Yellow International and the new Red International, a paragraph from the February issue of The Industrial Pioneer was quoted by Mr. van Dorn as follows:

"What does the Amsterdam (Yellow) congress really represent? A guiding center of class unions? A revolutionary staff in the struggle against capitalism? Nothing of the kind. It is the center of reactionary national unions whose task is to confuse class distinctions on an international scale and to create the illusion that an international labor organization exists, to spread the idea of class cooperation and class peace—in a word, it is the international center of labor reaction, and is the most reliable support of international capitalism."

Recently the I. W. W. took a referendum to decide whether or not it was desirable to affiliate with the Third Moscow International. This vote was called in, however, and declared void by the general executive board of the I. W. W., as the intent of it was in contradiction to the I. W. W. constitution, which forbids alignment with political groups or anti-political sects.

Furthermore, the I. W. W. could not accept the "21 points" laid down at the second congress of the Third International without going underground, as these "points" would practically commit them to a policy of armed insurrection.

Ends Sought Are Nearly Identical

While the policies and tactics of the proposed Red International are to differ from the Third Moscow International, the ends they seek are so nearly identical, namely the downfall of the capitalistic system of society and the establishment of proletarian control, that the organizers who were in preliminary session at Berlin, Germany, in December, went to Moscow, Russia, there to consult before completing their organization with the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions, which sent out the first invitation by radio to "all economic organizations standing for real revolutionary class struggle," and the leaders of the Third Moscow International, to be present at the second congress of the Third International without going underground, as these "points" would practically commit them to a policy of armed insurrection.

Among other things, under the first heading of Labor's demands, are the immediate adoption of a policy of unobstructed trade with Russia, along with such terms to former enemy countries as would promote the restoration of their economic life and the reestablishment of normal commerce. Under this heading concerted international arrangements for the stabilization of exchanges and the extension of credits are also called for.

Urged to Retrench

Under the second heading, the resolution calls upon the government to immediately reverse its policy with regard to expenditure by bringing to a prompt end the military adventures in Mesopotamia and elsewhere in the East.

As to Ireland, the government is asked to put an end to military repression and lawless reprisals in that country, which are stopping productive industry.

During the period of unemployment, the resolution declares that the policy of the government should be one of expansion, and not of contraction, and that necessary public works should be executed as far as possible during the years of industrial depression.

Among other things, it asks for harbor improvements, land reclamation, schemes of afforestation and other developments to provide employment, as these works are preferable to relief works.

As to the question of short time, if it is adopted, it must be accompanied by an under-employment allowance according to scale in order to prevent the disastrous lowering of the standard of life. A universal working day of eight hours is demanded, and the resolution concludes with a protest against the attempts now being made to take advantage of the present crisis by reducing wages.

Labor Views Differ

The Labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, inquiring regarding the latter points, learns that trade union opinion in Great Britain on the question of reduction of wages is far from being united. Some leaders assert that any attempt to cut wages in trades which have no cost of living sliding scale will be bitterly resisted, while others express the opinion that reductions are inevitable if the downward tendency of trade is to be checked. On making careful inquiries on the subject the correspondent was led to understand that in some of the most important trades, efforts will be made to secure candid and friendly discussions on the matter with the employers.

Views of the strong center, or moderate, section of leaders, were given guardedly by an official who occupies a very responsible position in the trade union movement. "It has not been possible yet," he said, "to ascertain what the general current of opinion is, but this may be revealed at the national Labor conference in London on Thursday next. It seems to me, however, to be quite clear that while the costs of production remain so high, it will be simply impossible to regain foreign trade, and until that is done, unemployment will get worse. But workers in the powerfully organized trades will not discuss wage reductions alone. They will insist on an all-round agreement, which must provide for the maintenance of a decent standard of life for workers, and for the sacrifice of profits as well as of wages. That is the crucial point. Workers will not consent to lower wages if an attempt is to be made to keep profit untouched, and employers must be prepared to discuss this question quite frankly with us."

SPANISH PREMIER SEEKS TO RESIGN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—King Alfonso has again expressed his confidence in Edward Dato, the Premier, but the latter is insisting in his resignation. The crisis arises from Dominguez Pascual, Minister of Finance, having definitely resigned as a sequel to the strike of civil servants at the ministry and the action of the minority in leaving the Chamber of Deputies when the vote of confidence in the government on the strike question was being taken. His Majesty will reserve his final decision until tomorrow.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES TO PROCEED TO PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador in the United States, arrived at Liverpool at 6:30 this morning and has stated that he is going to Paris tomorrow. Sir John Henry will accompany him.

The One Big Union of Canada, said Mr. Chaplin, which started in Winni-

peg, is an offshoot of the I. W. W. He said that the Alaska Industrial Union is another, that the I. W. W. in Chile has a larger membership than that of the United States, and that the I. W. W. controls the agricultural workers and longshoremen's unions in Argentina.

In many states the great bulk of the organization is composed of migratory workers, mostly west of the Mississippi, in the woods, in the copper mines of Montana and Arizona, the iron mines of Minnesota, and the harvest hands. It is spreading east now, said Mr. Chaplin, in the packing plants, the railways and the steel mills.

LABOR OUTLINES AN EMPLOYMENT PLAN

National Labor Conference in London to Hear Proposals for Tiding Over Period of Unemployment in England

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The conference which opened this morning at the Quai D'Orsay is full of promise of establishment of a real peace in Europe, or at least an approach to that peace which the treaties have failed to establish. In spite of the persistence of an intransigent feeling in certain quarters, and the need of the French Premier to proceed cautiously under pain of being repudiated, there is in truth a better spirit than there has been ever since peace making began over two years ago.

While keeping the necessities of France always in view, the realities of the situation in Germany and in Europe in general are also recognized.

There is a desire for conciliation, and those who are familiar with the atmosphere of these conferences are pleasantly impressed with the improved sentiments that mark the present meeting of government chiefs. Extremely important is the cordiality which exists in the relations of Aristide Briand and Mr. Lloyd George.

There had been an undoubted estrangement, which amounted almost to a complete breach, between the representatives of the two Channel countries. That impediment to an understanding is happily removed.

Among other things, under the first heading of Labor's demands, are the immediate adoption of a policy of unobstructed trade with Russia, along with such terms to former enemy countries as would promote the restoration of their economic life and the reestablishment of normal commerce. Under this heading concerted international arrangements for the stabilization of exchanges and the extension of credits are also called for.

The conference was opened with a speech of welcome by the French Premier, Aristide Briand, and devoted its

ALLIED CONFERENCE IN FRENCH CAPITAL

Premiers Devote First Session Hearing Reports From Military Authorities—Mr. Briand Makes Speech of Welcome

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The tonnage of merchant vessels launched during 1920 in the United Kingdom reached a record, according to Lloyd's Register, there being 618 ships, in all, of 2,055,624 tons. Glasgow district, as usual, occupies the first place with an output of 457,032 tons.

The United States output, which leads the world for 1920, namely 2,476,253 tons, is 1,599,132 tons lower

SHIPBUILDING RECORD IN BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The tonnage of merchant vessels launched during 1920 in the United Kingdom reached a record, according to Lloyd's Register, there being 618 ships, in all, of 2,055,624 tons.

The world output for the year is

1,759 vessels of 5,861,666 tons, which is a decrease of 1,283,883 tons as compared with 1919, which was the record year. Japan follows the United Kingdom with the third greatest output for the year of 456,642 tons.

The United States output, which leads the world for 1920, namely 2,476,253 tons, is 1,599,132 tons lower

JAPAN'S INTERESTS IN CONFLICT WITH SOVIETS IN SIBERIA

Attempt to Extend Influence in Eastern Siberia Likely to Bring Japan Into Direct Conflict With Moscow Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Japan's endeavor to extend her influence in eastern Siberia is likely to bring her into direct conflict with the Soviet Government of

China government as holding suzerainty over eastern Russia and the value of the repeated declarations of the Japanese Army commander is thus reduced to nothing. (General Oi, who was recently relieved of the command of the Japanese troops in Siberia, declared repeatedly that he would not tolerate Soviet rule in any of the regions occupied by Japanese troops.) As communication between Vladivostok and the interior has been cut off, there is no necessity for maintaining troops at Vladivostok and they should be withdrawn immediately.

Retirement Urged

The Kokumin-to, or Nationalist Party, in a manifesto issued today, condemns the ministry as not possessing a fixed policy on any great question. It urges retrenchment in military expenditure in order to permit internal reforms.

"Imperialism no longer is consistent with the Japanese spirit and must be replaced by industrialism, with the aim of economic expansion," says the manifesto. "Japan's politics are steeped in old thoughts. The people must awaken."

Takeshi Inukai, leader of the Kokumin-to, condemned Japan's policy toward America, China and Russia, declaring it was "sowing the seed of future trouble."

"Naval Holiday" Discussed

TOKYO, Japan (Sunday)—The resolution by William E. Borah, United States Senator, for a "naval holiday" and its favorable reception in the newspapers of Japan, served today as the basis of the principal interpellation in the House of Representatives. Mr. Hamaguchi, of the Opposition Party, said that he neither was a peace advocate nor an advocate of war between Japan and the United States, but that the naval expenditures of both nations should be of the same proportions, as far as possible.

The United States he added, appears to be planning the greatest navy in the world, but the natural resources of Japan would not permit of competition with the United States.

Thus, he declared, there would be a wide gulf in the naval strength of the two nations. Great Britain, said the speaker, also was planning a complete naval program, and if Japan were thrown into the whirl of naval competition, the nation would suffer a heavy burden.

An agreement for naval curtailment, said Mr. Hamaguchi, would benefit Japan more than the other powers.

Asked if the recent statements of the Ambassador, Baron Gonsuka Hayashi, in London, concerning disarmament, had been made on instructions by the government, the Premier, Takashi Hara, replied that the Ambassador had not been instructed and that he gave voice to his own opinions. The government, continued the Premier, was not prepared to say anything on the subject of disarmament, because it had not yet become a practical international question.

Supplementing the statement of the Premier, Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister, declared that the question of restrictions in armament was important and that the government was studying it carefully. He added, however, that no communication concerning the question had been received from any government.

Attack on Government

TOKYO, Japan (Saturday) — Both chambers were crowded for the opening session. The Opposition began the attack on the government immediately the ministerial addresses had been concluded.

In the House of Peers, Kiyoshi Nakashoji, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, charged the government with failing to obtain the benefits from the war which Japanese participation merited. Japan's position was not what the Premier, Takashi Hara, had claimed to be. The Japanese were powerless to deal with the situation in China and Siberia. The country was disgraced in China and had lost dignity in China and with the Western powers, the speaker said.

"All we get for participation in the war is distrust and unpopularity and criticism for so-called militarism," said Mr. Nakashoji.

Mr. Hara replied that concessions and compromises were inevitable in the Peace Conference. The Peace Treaty might be as unsatisfactory to the other powers as to Japan. The present disturbed condition in the Far East was chiefly the result of the up-holding in Russia. It had been impossible to secure an agreement on the Russian question at the Peace Conference and therefore no definite guarantee for peace in the Far East was attainable there.

Continuing, the Premier said it was true Japan had been criticized as a country of militarism. The government, he added, could only exert every possible effort to remove such a misunderstanding abroad and this it was doing with might and main.

MR. DE VALERA'S ADVICE CRITICIZED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday) — Much disappointment is expressed in Irish circles at the vagueness of the long-expected manifesto from Eamon de Valera on the second anniversary of Dail Eireann. It was expected that, as leader of Sinn Fein, he would have given his followers some distinct guidance as to whether the present policy should be continued or recourse to constitutional means should be sought under the new Government of Ireland Act. As it is, Mr. de Valera's speech leaves the situation as before, being devoted to generalities.

In view of the great body of people in the South of Ireland who think that constitutional means should be adopted, it is now considered that Mr. de Valera has improved neither his own position nor that of his party.

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF LAW AND ORDER

Governor Morrow Asks People of Kentucky to Demonstrate That They Are Superior to the Outlawed Liquor Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — Operations of the moonshiner and bootlegger, described as a challenge to the State's power to maintain law and order, form the subject of a proclamation made public yesterday by Gov. Edwin P. Morrow, along with a personal letter, which he is sending to every sheriff, county attorney and chief of police in the State. Governor Morrow calls for the cooperative efforts of all citizens to make their will "superior to the purposes of an outlawed traffic." In the course of his proclamation, he says:

"Today the power of the State to enforce law and maintain order is brazenly, notoriously and impudently challenged by the scandalous and open violation of the prohibition law. The moonshiner and bootlegger and those allied with them are determined to make their will superior to the law of the people of the State. The open violation of the prohibition law brings to Kentucky and its people not only the known evil of intemperance, but there has come with it, through it and as a part of it, the intimidation of men and women, threats of violence against all who oppose it, perjury and subornation of perjury, and the past experience of the country shows that those engaged in this business do not balk even at defrauding of public officials charged with the enforcement of the law.

"This lawbreaking power strikes at the source of all public authority. Confronted with this situation, I call to the conscience of the Commonwealth. I appeal to every law-enforcing officer to stand by the law of his State and to exert the utmost energy and determination in its execution and enforcement.

"I call upon the people of Kentucky — upon its men and women, upon the leaders of thought and conduct — to unite, to cooperate and to throw their irresistible power upon the side of law, order and decency.

"The will of the people of Kentucky must and shall be made superior to the purposes of an outlawed traffic. The bootlegger and the moonshiner must be made to bend before the authority of the sovereign law of the Commonwealth."

Respect for Law Asked

United States Court Judge Denounces Opponents of Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office EAST ST. LOUIS, Illinois — In remarks from the bench following the sentencing of two Volstead law violators, Judge G. F. English, in the United States District Court, denounced the lack of sympathy on the part of lawyers, the public and the court, attachés with the act for the enforcement of prohibition.

"I am provoked at the lack of sentiment manifested for the enforcement of the Volstead act," said Judge English. "In this district and in this courtroom I can see a lack of respect for this law. I do not find it alone with those who know nothing of the law, but with some who claim to stand for law enforcement. In trials of cases I have often observed a lack of sympathy with the Volstead act which shows bad taste in citizenship. Regardless of how obnoxious the law may appear, our government has written it, and the man who treats it with contempt is that much less worthy of being a citizen of our great country.

"I have seen expressions on the faces of attorneys that convinced me that they had supreme contempt for the law. They have drifted into this attitude I do not know how. I do not know whether it is the environment, or what it is, but if you are not big enough to cast aside these influences, whatever they may be, then you are not big enough to be a citizen of the United States.

"I have said this because the court wishes you to realize this is not the sentiment of this judge alone, but of every judge in the United States courts throughout this country. It does not grow out of any particular law, either. The citizens of this country are not without their responsibilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office CHARLOTTE, North Carolina — Camp Greene cantonment site, two and a half miles west of Charlotte, the training camp for thousands of American soldiers from many states during the world war, will be transformed into community center.

THEATRICAL BOSTON

SELWYN'S PARK SQ. TELEPHONE WED. & SAT. 2:15 BEACH 103 AT 8:15

ROI COOPER MURKIN, in association with THE SELWYN'S, announces the return of WILLIAM COURtenay

LOLA FISHER

Who broke the Boston record for long engagements by appearing for 29 weeks in Magnes' play, "Under Cover," in his latest comedy.

"HONORS ARE EVEN"

SHUBERT-PLYMOUTH At Box Office Prices. TEL. BEACH 4880 EVER 8:30 POP 8:30 MATS. THURS. 2:30

LAST 2 WEEKS

HENRY MILLER BLANCHE BATES

In James Farley's Great Success The Famous Mrs. Fair Blackstone Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

Steinway Hall Rdg., Van Buren or Mich.

MR. DITRICHSTEIN

LEO DITRICHSTEIN

IN THE PURPLE MASK

PHILADELPHIA

in this matter. The wholesome sentiment of those who are loyal and appreciate their responsibilities will make the enforcement of the law easier in time."

NOTE MAY AID RUSSIAN LIBERAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Representatives of the allied powers, Poland, and some other countries, have obtained from the State Department copies of President Wilson's recent note to Paul Hymans, president of the Assembly of the League of Nations, and it is expected that it will find its way to the border states and into Russia itself.

The position taken by President Wilson in the note is approved by Russia here. Although not timed for that purpose, it is believed it will have an effect upon the gathering of Russian liberals in Paris under the leadership of Alexander Kerensky, former Provisional President of Russia, and which is to be attended by Boris Bakhtieff, Russian Ambassador to the United States, who left for France last week.

Mr. Bakhtieff is expected to lay before the conference the views of the United States Government and to exert his influence in favor of non-military methods, in accordance with President Wilson's ideas. It is asserted at the State Department that, should the conference decide in favor of a new military movement, the United States will not support it. This government believes that the Soviet régime would topple except for the maintenance of the Bolshevik army, and that the army can be maintained only so long as Russia is threatened from the outside. This is the view, also, of the Russian Embassy here, where it is believed the Russian masses would not support an aggressive war, but will uphold the Bolshevik or any other defenders of the nation as long as national defense is needed against foreign aggressions.

MINERS' EXECUTIVE MEETS IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday) — The executive of the Miners International Federation met this morning at the headquarters of their British colleagues at Russell Square. Robert Smillie presided and it has been announced that consideration of the agenda will occupy two days.

A variety of matters affecting underground workers will be discussed. Most of these questions, having been under consideration at the Geneva meeting, were deferred to the present conference. German delegates are to bring forward a resolution passed at the Berlin conference of miners protesting against the demand of the Allies for a still higher delivery of coal from Germany.

German miners state they are working overtime in direct opposition to the Washington Labor convention decision and coal is being delivered to the Allies below market price, with the result that, while France has a glut of coal, Germany has insufficient. In addition to the German representatives, there are also delegates from France, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Hungary, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

BEUTHEN, Upper Silesia (Sunday) — (Associated Press) — Wojciech Korfanta, the Polish leader and chief propagandist in the plebiscite zone and former Member of the Reichstag, declares:

"Upper Silesia has never really been part of Germany, and the Germans developed it for 500 years only as a colony. This campaign is against the Middle Age system by which the industrial barons have been able to hold a majority of the working people in literal slavery. This working population is overwhelmingly Polish, its social and national interests are Polish and Poland and its sympathies are there."

The Polish leader said that he expected Poland's financial situation to improve shortly. He argued that Poland would be able to handle the big Silesian industries, although she had no opportunity to demonstrate such ability.

CAMP TO BE COMMUNITY CENTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York — The statements made by Col. Eugene H. Abadie regarding the \$260,000 voucher alleged to have been issued to Charles M. Schwab by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation for personal expenses for the month of October, 1918, while Mr. Schwab was director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, were supported by Perley Morse, head of Perley Morse & Co., accountants, before the Walsh congressional committee investigating the United States Shipping Board yesterday.

Colonel Abadie's original testimony, which prompted Mr. Schwab to appear as a volunteer witness and deny that he had ever accepted pay for personal expenses, was substantially seconded by Mr. Morse, who said that the voucher, dated February 20, 1920,

THEATRICAL

BAB HELEN HAYES

Direct from its long run in New York City

IS NOW ON TOUR

Here are the cities it will shortly play: New Haven, Conn.—Jan. 24 and 26. Hartford, Conn.—Jan. 27, 28 and 29. Springfield, Mass.—Jan. 31, Feb. 1 and 2. Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 3. North Adams, Mass., Feb. 4. Northampton, Mass., Feb. 5.

BOOTH TARKINGTON'S

Enormously Successful Comedy

"CLARENCE"

Which the New York Tribune called "The Best Light Comedy Ever Written by an American."

Is now on tour after an entire season in New York

Here are the cities it will shortly play: Eastern Company—Hollis St. Theatre, Boston, now playing.

Western Company—Flint, Mich., Jan. 26; Saginaw, Mich., Jan. 27; Jackson, Mich., Jan. 28; Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 1; Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 2.

Direct from 3½ year at the League Theatre.

THE MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS

PATTER ERNST TRUEX

A BRILLIANT COMPANY AND THE FAMOUS RAINBOW CHORUS

NOW BRING PRESENTED AT

Walnut Street Theatre

PHILADELPHIA

ALIEN PROPERTY SEIZURE UPHELD

United States Supreme Court Sustains Custodian's Possession as War-Time Measure, as Against Trustee Claimants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision in favor of the alien property custodian in a group of cases taken on appeal by several bankers, business men and trust companies, against Francis P. Garvan, alien property custodian.

Said Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, in delivering the opinion of the court:

"These are libels brought by the alien property custodian under the Trading With the Enemy Act, October 6, 1917, to obtain possession of securities in the hands of the plaintiffs in error, respectively, as trustees. The libel in each case alleges that the alien property custodian, after investigation, determined that a German insurance company named was in enemy not holding a license from the President, etc.; that certain specified securities belonged to it or were held by it or were held by the party now appearing as a plaintiff in error in that case, and that a demand for the property had been made but not complied with."

"The libellant prayed an order directing the marshal to seize the property in error and cite claimants to show cause why the same should not be delivered to him. The claimants in error appeared as claimants in their several cases, denied that the funds were held for the benefit of an enemy, and set up the trust under which they held them as required by the laws of Massachusetts or Connecticut for the security of American policy holders and creditors, with reasons for their right to retain the funds alleged in detail.

"As is obvious from the statement of the pleadings, the libels are brought upon the theory that these are purely possessory actions, and that for the purposes of immediate possession the determination of the enemy property custodian is conclusive, whether right or wrong. The claimants, on the other hand, set up substantive rights and seek to have it decided in these suits whether the funds are enemy property in fact, and whether they have not the right to detain them. There can be no doubt that Congress has power to provide for an immediate seizure in war times of property supposed to belong to the enemy, as it could provide for an attachment or distraint, if adequate provision is made for a return in case of mistake."

The court finds the original wording of the act strong, but strengthened by a later amendment. It requires the property in case of suit to be retained in the custody of the alien property custodian, or in the Treasury of the United States, to abide the result. The present proceeding gives nothing but the preliminary custody such as would have been gained by seizure. It attaches the property to make sure that it is forthcoming if finally condemned, and does no more.

WITNESS SUPPORTS ABADIE CHARGES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office PETERBORO, Ontario — Five candidates were officially nominated here on Monday for the by-election for the federal riding of West Peterborough, which takes place on February 7. This is a record field in a federal by-election, and the number of candidates is indicative of the wide diversity of political thought which the war has generated. The candidates are as follows:

Roland Denne, government candidate; J. H. Burnham, independent Conservative; G. N. Gordon, Liberal; Corbet Campbell, Farmers Party; and Thomas McMurray, independent Labor. W. F. O'Connor, K. C., former head of the Board of Commerce, who for some time past has hinted at running, did not stand for nomination.

On Saturday night last W. L. MacKenzie King, liberal leader and Ernest Lapointe, his first Lieutenant in Quebec, addressed two large meetings. Mr. King declared that the issue before the people was not the tariff, but the constitutional question as to whether the government, elected in 1917 to carry on the war, had not outlived its mandate, and should forthwith dissolve Parliament.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

Brock Pemberton's Productions

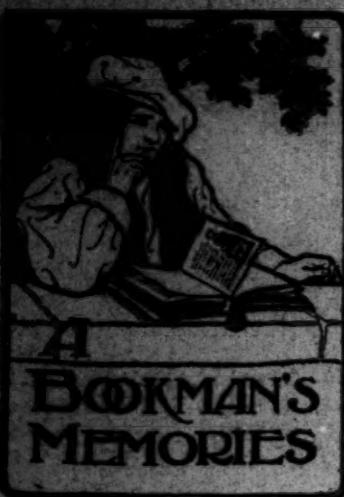
ZONA GALE'S Miss Lulu Bett.

Belmont 48 St. E. of B'way. EVS. 8:30. MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:30.

GILDA VARESI

ENTER MADAME

NORMAN TREVOR</p



"years ago." (It was nice of her to remember it, and I mentally resolved to buy the muff I have in view for her in Fifth Avenue, not Sixth.) After reflection she remarked: "I remember the landscape, the vast African veldt, a wonderful picture, and Tant Sannie, I think, the Boer woman; oh, and a girl, I cried over her, who thought more than it is wise to think, and felt more than it is wise to feel. It made me want to write, but there—"

My next victim was a femme du monde, richly dressed, who likes to be considered a patron of art and literature. Her face, when I addressed the question to her, told me that she had not read "The Story of an African Farm," but she talked round the question, and then asked when it was published. "In 1882," I answered. "Oh," she cried, "I was a tiny tot, then. I must have heard father and mother talking about it."

A young philosopher, who dabbles in law, was my next quarry. He thrust his hand through his tangled hair, and said: "I read it after a course of William James, and I thought how much clearer, simpler and more to my taste Olive Schreiner was as a psychologist than William James."

Then I visited Mr. Smiles. He had not read "The Story of an African Farm," and there was no copy upon his shelves. But he knew "Dreams" well, and he astonished me by saying that he had read the first Dream in the book which is called "The Lost Joy" 20 times. I expressed my preference for "The Artist's Secret." He shook his head, and smiled enigmatically. There is something very final about Mr. Smiles. "Why do they not include 'The Story of an African Farm' in 'The Modern Library'?" I asked. He again shook his head. Mr. Smiles does not allow the world to be too much with him. At this point he left me to sell a set of Dickens to a customer in a hurry who knew exactly what he wanted—Dickens in uniform binding.

Finally I called at the Neighborhood Book Shop where Mr. Cheerful presides. He is cheerful because he has discovered that the neighborhood readily buys books, and takes them away under its arm. I explained my needs to him. He did not know of a copy of "The Story of an African Farm" in New York, but he thought he could obtain for me "Dreams," facsimile, on Van Gelder hand-made paper, published by Mr. Mosher of Maine. Therewith he seated himself at the telephone and talked with various booksellers. No result. Indubitably Olive Schreiner is not the rage in New York at this moment.

Remained—my favorite Branch Public Library. There I was welcome. There I cleared the Olive Schreiner shelf and carried the lot home with me, all her books. I think, her great work, and five others.

I skimmed the Others, and re-read "The Story of an African Farm." Somebody once said that every one had the power of expression, could write one book, the finer or outer story of their lives. This is Olive Schreiner's story—her one book, entirely sincere, entirely without answer from her to the problems she subtly states and agonizes over. It is a remarkable book not because of these problems, but because the men and women who move through it are real. I find that I am still loving Lyndall, and I found myself hunting one of her statements which made a deep impression upon me as a youth and which I half remembered.

"Elma M. Louchrin." The reader who has followed me thus far will gather that Olive Schreiner was "in the air" that is, was in my head, and that I was preparing to write about her. Automatically I began to follow my impulse, which is to waylay people and ask them what they think of the author who is "in the air" or "in my head." But first I looked up Olive Schreiner in "Who's Who" and found, rather to my astonishment, that "The Story of an African Farm" was published as long ago as 1883: also that she was born in Basutoland, the daughter of a Lutheran clergyman sent out to South Africa by the London Missionary Society. Her mother's name was Lyndall—Rebecca Lyndall of London. Note that Lyndall is the heroine of "The Story of an African Farm." She married Mr. S. C. Cronwright, called herself Mrs. Cronwright Schreiner, and in conjunction with him wrote "The Political Situation in 1895." She had strong views on public questions relating to the land she loved. In 1899, on the eve of the Boer War, she published a fervid book on "The South African Question." It reads curiously, in view of the great events that have happened since then, and the great peace that has fallen on South Africa. Then there was that strange, visionary and unconvincing book, "Trooper Peter Halket of Mashonaland," a strenuous, idealistic political tract, dedicated to "A Great Good Man, Sir George Grey, once Governor of the Cape Colony, who, during his rule in South Africa, bound himself to the Dutchmen, Englishmen, and natives he governed, by an incorrigible justice and a broad humanity; and who is remembered among us today as representing the noblest attributes of an Imperial rule."

It is becoming plain that this lonely, brooding, deep-hearted woman was publicist as well as novelist? As publicist alone she would have made little stir in the world, and I doubt if her book entitled "Dreams" would have had any success had it not been by the author of "The Story of an African Farm." Indeed, some of the "Dreams" are contained in the text of the "African Farm." So at last I reach my point. She was a one-book author; and try as I could I could not buy a copy of "The Story of an African Farm" in New York. Which is strange.

I do not remember the publication of "The Story of an African Farm," but it came my way about 1890, and I was so impressed with it that I bought six copies and sent them to women I liked (that was my way in those days; it was not the kind of book one would give to a man). One of the six copies I remember, went to Bellona, and yesterday she was the first person I waylaid with the question, "What reaction have you when + murmur in your ear the words, 'The Story of an African Farm'?"

Olive Schreiner

"Do say something about Olive Schreiner," wrote a correspondent. "Please read this," said another, and tell me if you agree with it." "This" was a cutting from the London Nation. I do not quite agree with it, yet I enjoy such Straight Statements. Mr. Massingham, from whose pen it proceeds, coins them easily once a week. Here it is—

"The Story of an African Farm" must surely divide with Wuthering Heights the prize for the greatest English novel ever written by a woman."

I had hardly finished reading this and wondering to what extent I disagreed with it (George Eliot has an honored place on my shelves) when my eyes fell upon a letter in the Evening Post, headed "Olive Schreiner's Work." It is rather long, but I quote it in full because it shows how ardor can make a propagandist blind to the real contribution of an author to the world. In my opinion a mere page or two of the analysis and utterances of Lyndall, the girl in "The Story of an African Farm," is worth more than the whole of "Woman and Labor." One is art, genius if you like, the other is propaganda by an author of deep feeling writing to a brief. Here is the letter:

"Olive Schreiner's Work
To the Editor of the New York Evening Post:

"Sir—in your editorial of today's date on Olive Schreiner I notice that you speak very favorably of her 'Story of an African Farm' and 'Dreams.' It must be some mistake that her greatest work, 'Woman and Labor,' was not mentioned. This book is one chapter from a monumental work that took Mrs. Schreiner 20 years to complete and is the only existing record of this work, the original manuscript having been lost in the Boer War. Only one chapter—but how many modern writers discussing the economic dependence of women have surpassed it! Doesn't it seem a shame that 'The Story of an African Farm' and 'Dreams,' delightful though they are, should be Mrs. Schreiner's only pretense to fame, while a work equally fine and far more vital should be allowed to rot in total obscurity?

"Elma M. Louchrin."

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On the curious "mights have been" of history is revealed for the first time in a document which has been discovered by Col. William Wood of Quebec, in the course of his researches for the Champlain Society.

It is a confidential letter which the Duke of Wellington wrote to Earl Bathurst, then British Secretary of State for War, from Paris, in November, 1814, upon hearing the news of the rout of Sir George Prevost by General Macomb at Plattsburgh, New York, in September, 1814, the Americans thus obtaining absolute command of Lake Champlain. There was some idea of continuing the war to retrieve the disaster at Plattsburgh and make the British occupation of American territory effective enough to force a consideration of the ultimate possibility of rule. In view of this possibility it was thought that the Duke of Wellington might lead a new invasion from Quebec this year.

"The letter hints," says Colonel Wood, "that Wellington might possibly have been in Canada instead of on the field of Waterloo, and it ends with a passage which throws his sense of duty into fine relief. Yet he was quite ready to start for even such a very minor seat of war as the Canada of 1815."

Following is the letter:

Private and Confidential.
Paris, November 4, 1814.

My Dear Lord—
I see that the Publick are very impatient about the want of success in America, and I expect they will never be quiet until I shall go there. I think that matters are in such an uncomfortable state here, and they are so little settled in Congress, that you could not spare me out of Europe, and, indeed, it is too late to think of going to America this year, and I believe I should not be able to go to Quebec till April. If, however, in March next, you should think it expedient that I should go there, I beg that you will understand that I have no objection whatever. It will be for you to consider whether I can be most useful to you there, here, or elsewhere.—Ever yours, my dear Lord, most sincerely,

WELLINGTON.

PEDRO

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The old Bulfinch Theater, that long glorified the American stage with its great plays and players, had at last succumbed to vaudeville. It had simply gone the way of countless other fine old theaters throughout the country. But my story is not about the playhouse. It concerns Pedro, the black-haired, brown-eyed Spaniard who played the piano for the entertainers.

As a youth I would watch for Pedro as he came up from the little hole in the orchestra pit. He had a long, black mustache, that tapered like mother's knitting needle. And the mustache usually came up first.

But my interest in Pedro quickened when the Dramatic Club decided to put on their first entertainment. No Little Theater experiments for us with Gordon Craig settings and Urban

for Madame Dumond. She sings my Creole songs tomorrow at Eccles Hall. And when I return I shall spend the evening working on my opera of Old New Orleans. Oh! the intermezzo! Shall I play it for you? To me it brings back home, the old house, the worn sill, the dim, flowered court, moldering walls and the night songs of the wanderers.

Again Pedro caressed the keys softly. For me the melody awakened all the beauty of a tropical night. Here was moonlight and a phosphorescent sea. The young mocking bird responded with a sweet little note. Had it heard a call from the homeland?

A sharp knock came at the door. A short, stout little man with gray side whiskers peeked in.

"Is the Proofs in?" he inquired, as he shook the snow from the rim of his big, wide hat. "Could you spare a moment to write some snappy music for my dog and monkey circus?"

Pedro clasped his forehead with both hands. It was a characteristic gesture he used when emotionally re-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Again Pedro caressed the keys softly

costumes. The Moscow Art Theater had not inspired us. We began modestly with a minstrel show. Our songs and dances were to be "written to order," and I was to attend to that part of the show.

On a cold winter's afternoon I climbed the two long flights of stairs with my lyrics to Pedro's rooms at the top of a studio building. What a burst of song greeted me as Pedro opened the door—canary birds everywhere. Were there 10 or 15? I cannot remember. There was also a young mocking bird and a parrot for good measure.

"Ah! you have lyrics enough to start a publishing house," said Pedro, as I emptied my bag.

"I hope you will be able to make a selection," I replied shyly.

"This one will do for a lullaby, and this for a ballad, and here is a 'patter' song." He was assuring the material.

"You know," continued Pedro, "I have decided ideas about Negro music.

I have written songs that were stage hits, but they did not sell. They were not home songs. Now for you I want to get the home atmosphere, the atmosphere of the old mansion of the cotton prince, with its white columns, the white-washed Negro quarters stretching away in the background, sheltered by cypress hung with moss, and the mocking birds singing among the magnolia blossoms at daybreak. Calderidge-Taylor wrote such melodies. So did Dvořák. Let me play you something from his 'New World Symphony.'

As Pedro played, the canaries contributed a little orchestration of their own. The warm sun that bathed the narcissus on the window sill awakened a flood of song in the mocking bird. But the wealth of beauty Pedro drew from the keys I never dreamed had existed.

On my second visit Pedro told me he had been bothered by performers who were continually after him to arrange music for their acts. The ballad singer with failing voice must have his songs transposed to lower key. The English 'soubrette' must have her new American song set in a higher key. Acrobats, jockeys, banjo comedians must be supplied with some sort of music.

"It is depressing work," said Pedro, "but I'm at the theater and they expect it of me. Why, only last week I wrote an oriental sketch for a whole flock of performing roosters. Think of writing a waltz for a big, red-combed Wyandotte. Here is my violin. I'll give you an idea."

But the parrot began mocking him, which prompted Pedro to rush into the other room and throw a blanket over the cage. "Can you blame him for feeling offended at such noise?" he exclaimed.

Pedro brought out the lyrics and played the songs and dance numbers he had written for me. Here was real Negro melody at last. I knew the boys would be delighted.

"Remember," said Pedro, "I would have done much better with that lullaby but for Professor Toto. I had to stop at the fourth measure and write some 'Zum-Zum' music for his performing seals. But tomorrow I'll be happy. Tomorrow I have hired a substitute at the theater while I run away and play accompaniments

SAVING VAN EYCK'S ALTARPIECE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

From the outset of hostilities, on August 4, 1914, there were serious misgivings in Ghent as to the steps necessary for the preservation of the panels of the Van Eyck altarpiece which is now once more hung with all its composite panels in the cathedral at Ghent.

Soon afterward Baron von Kendell, a German official, expressed a desire to visit the cathedral. On October 26, accompanied by several officials and an interpreter, he showed his disgust when the canon drew the curtains of the altarpiece aside and revealed the panels, which had formerly hung. The official letter, referring to the shipping of the altarpiece to England, was duly produced, but the canon could not of course say what safeguards the Belgian government might have taken. He had merely had to carry out instructions without question.

In the spring a visit was paid to the hiding place of the picture in Ghent, and the panels were found to be none the worse. Before long, Dr. Clemens of Bonn, was sent specially by the Kaiser to make inquiries about the alleged removal to England. The canon fenced with him, adding that correspondence with England was no longer permitted by the Germans and, if detected, was severely punished.

"Tell me in confidence," said the doctor, "where it is hidden and I will tell you how best to preserve it. Who saw it removed? It cannot have been taken away unnoticed, and scaffolding must have been required." After some conversation the doctor admitted that the cathedral was the proper place for the altarpiece. To this the canon replied: "You may say so now. But that is not the general opinion held in Germany today. For we have read with indignation the remarks in 'Die Kunst' for October, 1914, that the Germans mean not only to strip the Belgians of their money, but also to remove their pictures and primarily the Ghent altarpiece." Dr. Clemens mentioned that the author of that article was "a mere hot-head." He, however, was anxious to ascertain the name of the state official who had moved the picture. But the canon naturally knew nothing of that, and the general discussion came to an end.

The German Theories

On August 25, 1916, Major Heitz, Commissary of German Police, came to ascertain who had packed the pictures and, as he assumed, taken the cases to the station. He revealed, quite unintentionally, that the Germans were working on three alternative theories, viz., that the pictures had been (1) taken to England; or (2) hidden near Ghent; or (3) placed on an armed cruiser near Havre. They evidently did not suspect that the pictures had been, and were still, hidden in Ghent itself.

On October 18 General Von Unger sent to the Bishop of Ghent the report he had received from Dr. Clemens, in which the latter had pointed out the discrepancy of Mr. Poulet in dating his letter from Brussels instead of from Antwerp. But Clemens himself had now carelessly or intentionally rendered that date as August 30, 1916, instead of exactly two years earlier. The Bishop of Ghent could truthfully say that he did not know where the altarpiece was. He was told that the Germans "had no intention of removing the pictures to Berlin—but there was danger to them at the hands of aviators and their bombs, and so they should seek the advice of the German military authorities."

In view of the various requisitions of wine, wool and copper and of the billeting of soldiers in unexpected places, it seemed wise to the Van Eycks. And at midday on February 4, 1918, they found a new resting place in Ghent. Times grew more uncertain. It was even contemplated to remove to Holland the paintings belonging to the Ghent Museum, and to ship in among them the panels of the altarpiece. But wiser counsels prevailed. On November 11, 1918, it was certain that the retable had been finally saved for Belgium, and on November 29 the original panels were returned to the bishop's palace. Two days later they were put back in the cathedral. Less than two years later the whole original altarpiece in its entirety was officially exhibited in Brussels, previous to its final removal to its real home in the cathedral.

The Mysterious Letter

Before long it became necessary for the canon to obtain some material proof that the masterpiece was no longer in the possession and custody of the cathedral authorities, and to invent some plausibly credible story.

The government was approached and, while admitting the unalienable right of the Cathedral Chapter, decided what steps should be taken to guarantee the safety of the picture and also to "cover" its owners. Mr. Poulet, Minister of Science and Art and for the time being of Justice, on August 30, 1914, addressed from Antwerp (then the temporary headquarters of the Belgian Government) an official letter to the president of the Fabric of the Cathedral at Ghent. But in his hurry he worded it as from Brussels. He urged that facilities should forthwith be afforded to the bearer of the letter.

Bricks and mortar have been the undoing of many, and of all the great houses that were her glory, how few remain. No trace of the Chatsworth and she and her husband planned remains, and only a scrap of ivy ruined one of Mary Queen of Scots having been there. Wingfield is an exquisite ruin. Sheffield Castle is now embedded in factories in a smoke-belching town. Oldcotes or Owlcotes was never finished by her nor Bolsover. Tuthbury lies a ruin. Worksop was burnt down and rebuilt. "Welbeck for use," as the old said has it, and Rufford and Hardwick, the house above all that she loved. It was perhaps because of the brittle promises of bricks and mortar that she had engraved over the door of her presence chamber there at Hardwick. The conclusions of all things is to fear God and keep His Commandments."</

ARE REPRISALS IN IRELAND JUSTIFIED?

Such a State of Affairs Said to Exist That It Is Necessary to Ask "Which Are Murders and Which Are Reprisals?"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Gen. Sir Henry Lawson, who went to Ireland recently as the envoy of the Peace with Ireland Council, has forwarded to Lord Henry Bentick his report upon reprisals in Ireland, which has now been issued for publication. General Lawson states that he spent four days—December 20 to December 22—in Dublin endeavoring to imbibe the local atmosphere and was fully occupied in conversation with persons of all grades of political thought. Everyone he met was kindness itself and one and all wished for peace. He directed his attention in the main toward (a) the question of reprisals (b) the Sinn Fein position and point of view.

It was, he states, impossible to investigate at first hand particular cases of reprisals. He confined himself, therefore, to discussing the question in its broader aspect with as many people as possible and relied as regards the general facts on what was said to him by people whose reliability and veracity he was able by previous experience to thoroughly trust. General Lawson states: "I may say at once that there is no doubt as to the general accuracy of the report of the reprisals which have reached this country through the press and there can be no question whatever that this form of remedy was extensively and generally carried out, especially by the 'Black and Tans' and by the Cadets."

Ebulitions of Feeling

"Reprisals appeared to have been originally commenced by the troops at Fermoy, when soldiers wrecked portions of the town in revenge for what had happened to some of their comrades. On that occasion and on a few subsequent ones of reprisals on the part of the army the cause was genuine and spontaneous ebullitions of feeling aroused in young and somewhat undisciplined soldiers. There was nothing of a calculated nature and certainly no question of the regimental officer or of the superior military authorities approving of the same. The strings of army discipline were soon tightened with satisfactory results, and I got the same reply in all quarters in respect to the army."

It probably would have been impossible had General Lawson tried to find out to what extent the policy of collective reprisals so widely carried out by the "Black and Tans" and by the Cadets was suggested and approved from above; that it received something more than tacit approval was obvious from many public utterances. The plan adopted was, when the Irish Republican Army had committed some offense, generally killing in a locality, to burn or destroy things which would hit the community generally, in the hope that the fear of such punishment in the future would impel the community to make the Irish Republican Army desist.

Attacks Offend Many

This policy, he states, has never received publicly expressed official approval in Ireland despite its extensive practice. To some extent it has succeeded and districts have certainly been terrorized and possibly attacked on the police lessened. On the other hand, it had offended many and had added to the general dislike of English rule. It hastened to create or increase the feeling of dislike toward the forces of the government and it had brought into being sentiments which it might take years to dispel.

General Lawson says he was not able to discover whether the "Black and Tans" and Cadets received their instructions from the Castle or from the Irish Office in London. The instruments of this policy, as a whole, had no previous touch with Ireland. They were specially enlisted for a specific job and in the eyes of most of them, they were engaged in a campaign against the Irish people for the suppression of acts of violence against police and soldiery. So far as could be judged they seemed to have treated the whole population on the same lines and their point of view seemed to be that of military forces operating in an enemy country against guerrilla warfare, very much like the Germans in France in 1870 and in Belgium in 1914.

Mistakes Made

"It is quite safe to say," remarks General Lawson, "that though they have terrorized some regions into quiet they have done more than has happened for centuries to increase the numbers who dislike English rule. In this way—a little dream of way—they have served the cause of self-government in Ireland." Apart from the collective punishment which came to a climax at Cork, the "Black and Tans" and Cadets have also been engaged in individual reprisals, namely the shooting and killing of men whom they knew belonged to the Irish Republican Army and indeed of others. Mistakes had been made, the innocent were sometimes killed for the guilty, and there seemed little doubt that these individual killings amounted to at least the same number as that of the servants of the crown disposed of by the Irish Republican Army.

Having thus dealt with the ques-

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR POLAND FORESEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland—A new Polish review, the "Vie Polonoise," printed in French and published in Warsaw, brings forth interesting details as to the economic ruin and destruction caused in Poland by the war up to November, 1918. The following figures may give an idea of the difficulties with which the Polish Government which had just received the royal assent. It was doubtless in this belief that the government directed, or winked at the policy of collective reprisals and the more sanguine among them thought that a month or so of this policy would have the desired effect. It was only doing a little wrong that a great good might come.

So far as he could get at the facts, however, General Lawson said they fitted in no way with this theory. The Sinn Fein organization and the Irish Republican Army seemed to be particularly free from ruffians of the professional type and the killings of police and others were almost certainly done by members of the Irish Republican Army acting under military orders, young men imbued with no personal feelings against the victims, with no crimes to their record and probably then shedding blood for the first time in their lives.

Force Resorted To

Reviewing the activities of the Irish Republican Army from its beginning, General Lawson says that an effort was made after the rebellion of 1916 to spread the republican government through the country; then the burning of police barracks was commenced and raids were made for arms, but still little or no bloodshed. Then the government became more active and set their agents to work to find out who the leaders were and so recourse to force developed on both sides. Men were probably marked down for killing, whom it was impossible to take and keep as prisoners, but whose continued existence threatened the cause as well as the lives of the Irish Republican Army. Individuals were doubtless selected and sentence passed upon them and the so-called execution devolved on men of the Irish Republican Army. Reprisals then came along with counter-killing by "Black and Tans" and Cadets and warfare of this nature extended on both sides.

No one, least of all himself, says General Lawson, wished to excuse such acts as the Dublin murders, but if justice was to be their guide, it was essential to realize that they had their counterpart on the side of the Crown, and that such a state of affairs had arisen that it was often necessary to ask which were the murderers and which were the reprisals. He had gone into this length, because it was important to bring out that this business was something more than the work of a couple of hundred of unscrupulous ruffians; that there was the spirit of a nation behind the orders, but on the whole believing that those who belonged to the Irish Republican Army were fighting for the cause of the Irish people.

Lastly, it was well to remember that Sinn Fein had done much for the Irish people. It had helped its culture, revived its literature and developed the spirit of nationalism. It had developed and possessed great powers of organization. No settlement and peace in Ireland would be satisfactory, he considers which failed to secure the cooperation of the Sinn Fein movement.

CHINA'S CASE AT GENEVA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—The news of the selection of Dr. Wellington Koo as a member of the Council of the League of Nations has been received here with the utmost satisfaction. The fact that China is to have one of the four places assigned to powers other than the Big Four is recognized as an acknowledgment of the premier position held by China on the Continent of Asia. It is also a recognition of the unusually talented group of young men whom China sent to the Peace Conference at Paris as her representatives. Dr. Koo is well educated and has had unusual experience. He was aggressive in support of the cause of his country at Paris, so much so that one time it was feared that the Japanese would enter a formal complaint against him, basing it upon his lack of diplomatic courtesy. This would have been an international affair, for Dr. Koo is very courteous, although he never allows this admirable quality to dominate his sense of duty to his country. Being directly represented on the Council, China will find it easier to bring forward protests against the award of the Versailles Treaty, against which she protested in vain at the time of its signature. In the skillful hands of Dr. Koo the presentation of China's case will be handled in a firm though courteous manner.

PEAT FUEL FOR LOCOMOTIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—Interesting trials to test the possibilities of peat as fuel for locomotives have been in progress for some months on several railways in Sweden. The reports, according to the American Consul-General in Stockholm, so far show favorable results. One privately owned railroad in southern Sweden, 412 kilometers (256 miles) in length,

has found peat so practical for steam purposes that the management believes the road can dispense entirely with coal. The state railways have likewise been testing peat for steam purposes, with good results, and have on a limited scale adopted for fuel. For some years the state railways have been operating a factory for the production of peat powder, which is said to make an excellent fuel. In Sweden, where there are 10,000,000 acres of peat bogs, with an average depth of 6.6 feet, the substitution of peat for coal would add enormously to the national wealth. Every acre of peat bog yields nearly 1000 tons of prepared peat.

REPORTED "FIND" OF MAYFLOWER MASTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Following upon the alleged discovery of the Mayflower timbers at Jordans, Buckinghamshire, reported in The Christian Science Monitor some little time back, there now comes the reported finding of her masts on the banks of the River Thames. That indefatigable modern explorer, Dr. Rendel Harris, who was responsible for the evidence in support of the former claim, announced the news of the new discovery at dinner of the Mayflower Club held recently in Johnson House, Gough Square, London.

His discoveries at Jordans had stimulated the imagination of antiquarians up and down the country, and especially the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, many of whom were present at the dinners. The timbers found at Jordans were chiefly the ribs and cross-beams of the hull; these could not exhaust the parts of the Mayflower likely to be in existence somewhere. Where, for instance, were the masts? Among other correspondence on the subject, Dr. Rendel Harris received a letter from a minister informing him of two masts in a certain schoolroom on the banks of the Thames, which he had not abolished all claims of the dynasty to sovereignty over Hungary. The whole activity and working capacity of the National Assembly was in danger of being held up indefinitely by the bitter strife between the Christian-Socialist supporters of the Hapsburgs and the anti-Hapsburg small landholders. The deadlock at first seemed insuperable, but finally after lengthy and numerous conferences, the political leaders agreed to postpone the settlement of the king question until a more convenient season. The fiction was adopted that the king was temporarily prevented from exercising his royal prerogatives and that, according to an old constitutional usage, a regent should be elected to exercise royal functions for the time of the king's temporal absence.

New Parliament

By a statutory enactment the National Assembly had decreed that following the ratification of the Peace Treaty the next duty was to frame the new Constitution. When this work is accomplished the National Assembly, as such, ceases to exist and the government of the country passes into the hands of a new Parliament. The preliminary discussions on the foundation of the new Constitution caused some difficulty in the parties supporting the Teleki ministry and it was not long before this Cabinet was forced to retire.

Among the chief supporters of former King Charles are to be found the feudal aristocracy and gentry, the majority of the Roman Catholic clergy, the army officers, and most of the old bureaucrats. All these are quite frank in declaring that they still look upon Charles as the rightful King of Hungary, and they are confident that he will return to the throne. Reminded recently that the restoration of the Hapsburgs would be regarded as a casus belli by Rumania, Jugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, Count Julius Andrássy, the last Foreign Minister of the old Hapsburg monarchy, calmly remarked, "Then we shall have to postpone the only constitutional solution of the question until the time comes when the allied powers will realize the hypocrisy of recognizing the independence and self-determining rights of the Hungarians on the one hand, and preventing them from living up to their Constitution on the other." At the same time Count Andrássy declared that quite apart from the Magyar nations' agreement with the Hapsburg dynasty—the much discussed pragmatic sanction—the coronation of Charles at Budapest established his rights and those of his descendants.

Small Landholders Opposed

These aristocratic and official supporters of Charles do not, however, by any means represent the feeling of the majority of the Magyar population. These are to be found in the ranks of the party of small landholders which is strongly opposed to the return of Charles, his eldest son, Otto, or any other member of the family. These people insist that Charles has renounced his claims to the throne of Hungary, besides which the dis-

WILL HUNGARIANS ELECT A MONARCH

New Party, It Is Said, Will Force Government to Make Declaration Insuring Right to Free Election of Monarch

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—"Who is to be king?" continues to be the most discussed and most important question in Hungary. The latest political developments in Budapest seem to indicate that the supporters of the Hapsburgs are losing ground, whilst the propaganda for the people having the liberty to elect their own sovereign is making rapid advance. No less than 106 members of the National Assembly have bound themselves in writing to oppose the return of former King Charles, or any other member of the Hapsburg family, to the throne of Hungary. They will organize a new party and force the government to make a constitutional declaration guaranteeing the Hungarian nation the right to a free election of a monarch.

Although the peasants constantly declare themselves to be royalists, they never mention the name of any possible ruler or dynasty, hence it is shrewdly surmised that the project of a republican government might not be altogether objectionable to them.

Even since the break-up of the old régime the country population has enjoyed much greater independence and freedom from interference by the governing authorities in the capital. This feeling of independence has grown rapidly until, as is seen today, the peasants deliberately refuse to send their produce to the cities unless they can get exorbitant prices. They turn a deaf ear to all appeals, entreaties and even threats from the central government, and show the utmost indifference to the most vital needs of their suffering and well-nigh starving fellow-countrymen in the cities and towns.

Rejoicing in the material benefits derived from this new liberty, they are apprehensive that the return of a monarch would result in a more powerful and rigid enforcement of the laws, and consequently they are in no hurry to change their present system of government.

GRAPHITE HAS BEEN FOUND IN GREENLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—Graphite, which was somewhat scarce during the State Profiteering Prevention Act in cases where the contract to sell goods to persons resident in Greenland is made under the condition that the goods are to be supplied out of stocks held by the company in New South Wales.

INTERSTATE TRADE AN AUSTRALIAN PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—An important case affecting state rights has been decided in Sydney by the High Court of Australia. The legislature of Queensland in its Profiteering Act enacted that it was "unlawful for any trader, whether principal or agent, or whether by himself or by an agent, to sell or agree to sell or offer for sale any commodity at a price higher than the declared price."

Messrs. W. and A. McArthur & Co., softgoods warehousemen, of Sydney, sought to restrain the Queensland authorities from instituting threatened prosecutions, on the grounds that the firm carried on business in Sydney and that the threatened prosecutions were in violation of the federal constitution, which provides for "absolute free" trade between the states. They contended that the operations of their "travelers" in Queensland constituted interstate trade, and were protected accordingly.

The Queensland Government demurred to the application, on the ground that no cause of action was disclosed.

The High Court held that so far as the transactions were wholly in Queensland they were liable to the state law. But if contracts were entered into in Sydney, and the goods supplied from that center they would be exempt from that law and protected by the constitution. On three counts of the demurser, the Court, therefore, found in favor of the state and of the fourth in favor of the plaintiff firm.

The effect of the judgment may be summarized as follows: The plaintiff company has succeeded in establishing that it is at liberty to trade with Queensland without being subject to the State Profiteering Prevention Act in cases where the contract to sell goods to persons resident in Greenland is made under the condition that the goods are to be supplied out of stocks held by the company in New South Wales.

PUBLIC SERVICE INQUIRY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—The Public Service Commission of Inquiry which was appointed in June, 1918, to investigate conditions in the public service and to offer suggestions for promoting efficiency and satisfactory administration has presented its fifth and final report. The previous reports which have been accepted practically in their entirety by the government and have been carried for the most part into effect, have dealt with such problems as the local allowance system, manifolds public service, grievances, the organization of the police, and so forth. The final report goes very fully into the present system of control, the classification of the service, the grading and the rates of salary.

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FRENCH DESIRE TO KEEP OUT VISITORS

Some Newspapers Protest Against Undesirable Immigrants but Are Also Condemning All Strangers as Being Undesirable

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The figures now available with regard to foreigners who have visited France during 1920 are extremely eloquent. For Paris alone it is shown that during the past 12 months 70,791 foreigners have in accordance with the law demanded from the prefect of police a card of identity.

This fact has led to a veritable campaign. It is proposed by some extreme publicists to close the ports of France for a period. Obviously this would be a foolish policy since a great deal of money has been brought into the country, a great many articles not included in the ordinary returns of exportation have been purchased by visitors, and in many ways France has profited by the steady stream of immigration.

The total number of visitors to Paris is put at 300,000. They have made a longer or shorter stay. The figure of 70,791 only represents those persons who intend to settle in France. Those who do not mean to remain for more than two months have no need to make the declaration which is required to obtain a card of identity.

Idlers Numerous

It is remarked that only 33,843 persons have stated their profession, and some capital is being made out of the statistics. It is represented that an immense number of idlers are taking up their abode in France. But it is necessary to subtract the women, the children, and the tourists who are remaining for more than two months.

Moreover, the majority of foreigners belong to friendly countries. The Germans, the Austrians, the Hungarians, the Bulgarians, and the Russians, even the Greeks, are only admitted when there is a presumption that their sojourn presents a real interest for the economic development of France.

For the most part the figures show that the visitors come from countries where the rate of exchange is better than the French rate of exchange. There are many English and American citizens, but Spain furnishes the largest proportion.

Review of Passports

It is certainly true, however, that colonies of undesirable residents are being established in certain quarters, and it is against them that the campaign is being directed. Unfortunately, some of the chief newspapers, including the "Matin," are not content with protesting against the undesirable immigrants, but publish articles which condemn all strangers as undesirable.

Some revision of the passport system is clearly called for. The offices of the Prefecture of Police, to which all foreigners are compelled to go to obtain a visa, are in a deplorable condition. They are situated above some stables. It is necessary to wait for long periods in gloomy corridors, where the applicants are compelled to form long queues. It is only a formality which can have no real value, but it is a formality which involves many inconveniences. It is estimated that, on the average, no fewer than 300 visas and passports are issued every day by a comparatively small staff. On one day alone there were 1476 demands for visas, and there were actually delivered—for it is necessary to make a second journey to receive the visa—1845. Thus there was a total of 3221 visitors on that particular day, and it is obvious that many hours were wasted in unpleasant surroundings by all classes of people.

Need of Discrimination

Clearly it is the right of France to keep out people whom she does not want. But it is regrettable, nevertheless, that the present campaign should not discriminate between desirable and undesirable visitors. The trouble is that the multiplication of regulations does not in fact exclude those whom France wishes to exclude, as is well shown by the recent incident of the appearance of Clara Zetkin, the German Bolshevik emissary, at the Socialist Congress, in spite of the refusal of passports. There are hosts of foreign agitators in France who are working much mischief. The number of crimes or malpractices that must be attributed to the foreign frequenters of the low resorts of Montparnasse and Montmartre is considerable. It is not difficult to understand the indignation that France feels in the presence of the immigration of such unpleasant and dangerous aliens.

It would, however, be contrary to the traditions and the interests of France were this campaign to result in drastic measures that would touch so much the class for which they are really intended as the class of visitors that France should welcome. France has need of a great influx of people from all parts of the world, not only on economic but on moral grounds. The ways of communication cannot be kept too open.

DENMARK TO DRAIN SWAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—For over 100 years the question of drainage in western Schleswig swamps has occupied the attention of the authorities, and has also been a matter of con-

siderable public interest. While Schleswig was under Prussian rule, various projects were brought forward and then dropped. Now the question is being taken up by the Danish authorities, and at Toender negotiations have already been commenced between the government authorities and the Society for the Cultivation of Heaths. The Toender County Council has appointed a committee to prepare a drainage scheme for the whole area.

TRAINING COLLEGE AS JEWISH MEMORIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—Dr. Hertz, chief rabbi, is visiting South Africa to raise funds in common with the rest of the Empire, for a Jewish war memorial to cost £1,000,000, the main object being the endowment of religious education and of a great college of Jewish learning for the training of rabbis, ministers and teachers. A further object is the endowment of the ministerial calling.

Dr. Hertz at a large gathering of Jews in Johannesburg recently stated that the response of South African Jews to the cry for help from every theater of Jewish suffering, had been such as placed them first in charity amongst the Jews of the world. In the Transvaal 25,000 Jews had collected £140,000 in aid of the sufferers.

Some months ago, he stated, the question arose what sort of a monument should be raised to commemorate the 8674 men who had fallen in the war. What monument should be erected to commemorate the courage which set the standard of human endurance on the part of their men in every theater of war. "Out of a total population in the Empire of 420,000," said Dr. Hertz, "50,000 fought in the great war and these men died with one voice: 'We shall not build a monument of stone or of marble; but we shall ask the Jews of other parts of the Empire to become co-builders with us of one which shall commemorate those Jewish principles and those ideals of duty and patriotism which were responsible for the outpouring of courage and heroism.'

So it was decided to issue an appeal for a million sterling for the purpose of endowing Jewish religious education throughout the Empire. Every Jewish child, whether rich or poor, should be assured of knowledge of the fundamentals of his faith and the elements of his religion. Explaining the urgent necessity of such a scheme, the chief rabbi said that wherever they went there was a famine of teachers. The Jew was a "Great Misunderstood" of the ages, both from within and without.

"Can you send children to reformatory and industrial schools?" the representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked. "Yes," the Countess replied, "but there is a broad line of demarcation between the two; the former is intended for young persons who have committed crime and who, if they were older, would be sent to prison. The latter is for those free from this taint. For instance, a child found begging, destitute, or not under proper control, might be sent to an industrial school."

Uniformity Aimed At

"I am convinced," continued Lady Aberdeen, "that there is great scope for our work as justices of the peace, but we must go slowly until we are thoroughly acquainted with the usual decisions and punishments for minor offenses. While various courts do differ as to these, a certain uniformity is aimed at. Sometimes the law itself appears absurd to a common-sense person.

For instance, the maximum penalty for being drunk on licensed premises—surely a rather serious offense—is 10s.; the same man, however, if he lets his dog run out in the street without a collar with his name and address upon it, might be fined as much as £20! "

"It is gratifying," Lady Aberdeen remarked in conclusion, "to be able to settle small differences and quarrels out of court, and here I am convinced a large-hearted, level-headed woman with sympathy and knowledge of life can do much."

TRADE CONDITIONS TO BE FACED BY BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—F. G. Kellaway, the Minister of Overseas Trade, was the principal guest at the bicentenary banquet of the City of London Tradesmen's Club, held recently at the Hotel Cecil, Henry Maurice presiding.

In proposing the toast of "Trade," Mr. Kellaway said that the people in Great Britain had now to face a much more gloomy outlook for trade than a year or two years ago. The war had a revolutionary effect on the trade and industry of this country, for in order that business people might live and the liberty of the people might remain, it was necessary for industry to leave the peaceful process in which it had been triumphant and concentrate on the preparation for war. The inevitable result was that while they were concentrating to defeat a common enemy they were losing a great part of the overseas trade both of foreign countries and in their own dominions.

During that period their allies, the United States of America and Japan, were able to get a footing in the markets where the British previously had monopolies.

At the present time, Mr. Kellaway said, there was a wave of pessimism in the country. There was no need for it if only they had regard to the brilliant recovery which British trade had made during the two years after the armistice. The exports in 1913

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33 Hosiery

34 Gloves

35 Lace and Ribbons

36 Sunshades and Umbrellas

37 Scarves and Tams

38 Trimmings

39 Woolens and Needlefwork

40 Dresses and Silk Materials

Boots and Shoes

Furniture (Antique and Modern)

Carpets

Household Linens

Curtains and Loose Covers

Cretonnes and Tapestries

Lamp Shades

Silver and Electro-Plate

Leather Goods

Stationery

Toys and Games

Toilet Goods

Real Jewellery

Fancy Jewellery

Baby Linen

Boys' Outfitting

Girls' Outfitting

Gentlemen's Outfitting

Gentlemen's Tailoring

Gentlemen's Boots

Gentlemen's Shoes

21 Day and Evening Gowns

22 Coats and Skirts

23 Day and Evening Coats

24 Blouses and Golf Coats

25 Fur Coats and Fur Sets

26 Millinery and Hair Mounts

27 Lamp Shades

28 Silver and Electro-Plate

29 Leather Goods

30 Stationery

31 Toys and Games

32 Toilet Goods

33 Real Jewellery

34 Fancy Jewellery

35 Baby Linen

36 Boys' Outfitting

37 Girls' Outfitting

38 Gentlemen's Outfitting

39 Gentlemen's Tailoring

40 Gentlemen's Boots

Boots and Shoes

Furniture (Antique and Modern)

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WORLD LOOKING TO DRY UNITED STATES

If America Makes Good, Other Nations Will Follow, Says W. E. Johnson, but if America Fails, the Cause Will Be Lost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — "The whole basis for prohibition throughout the world is the American experience; arguments of drys everywhere are largely based upon the success of the dry policy in the United States. One thing is certain, that if America makes good, the whole world will follow in her footsteps within a short time. But if America should fail to enforce the law, the prohibition cause is lost, not only in America but throughout the world. No one can measure the responsibility that rests upon America in this connection," said William E. Johnson, in an interview granted to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Johnson has just returned from Scotland, where he has been campaigning for prohibition.

"Scotland did fully as well as we expected and in some ways very much better," he said, discussing the campaign in that country where he made 40 speeches in 16 days. "Out of about one-half the voting areas and also the total vote, approximately 40 per cent went dry, which was much better, I think, than any American state ever did. The vote resulted in the elimination of 448 public houses. Had a straight majority prevailed instead of the 55 per cent vote which was required, 775 would have been abolished.

Votes Went for Limitation

An interesting case was that of the city of Peterhead, where a majority of 300 for prohibition lacked only a few votes of the necessary 55 per cent. The rule being that where prohibition failed the votes cast for it were to be added to those cast for limitation resulted in a victory for limitation that city which means the closing of 25 per cent of the public houses in the area, although only 9 votes were actually cast for limitation. In Scotland there were three measures to be voted on: no change, limitation, and no license. Next year several hundred more areas will vote on these propositions and dry associations are reorganizing into a more compact body for more effective work.

The outlook for prohibition for Ireland is very hopeful under the new Home Rule Act. The North of Ireland is already arranging for an election in March when the new government of Ulster will be set up. Prohibition or local veto, which is what we call local option, will be the principal issue. Out of 26 members of the British Parliament 23 are for the local veto. The Ulster drys have organized to elect a parliament that will enact a local veto law, and when that is enacted a large part of the Ulster six counties will go dry. During the recent disturbances in that territory, 257 public houses were destroyed and are still closed.

Situation in South

In the South of Ireland a similarly hopeful situation regarding prohibition will develop. I am sure, as soon as things quiet down and the Irish Parliament has been elected. Practically all of the Sinn Fein leaders are drys, and even total abstainers, partly from principle and partly as a matter of efficiency. They tell me themselves that they dare not trust the drinking Irishman. Many of the worst of the recent outrages were directly caused by drink.

New Zealand votes next year on national prohibition, and it seems almost certain that it will go dry. India, too, is in for a dry spell. At the election under the new government of India bill in November prohibition was not much of an issue because practically all of the candidates were prohibitionists. The new provincial assemblies when they meet will undoubtedly enact stringent prohibition, at least local option laws.

One of the chief causes of complaint on the part of the Indian people is that Great Britain foisted the liquor traffic upon them against their wishes. Now they have the power to do as they choose in the matter, and the liquor traffic in India is doomed.

The Fight in Hungary

Hungary has just organized a national body composed of some of the most influential people of the country to combat drinking and will fight particularly against the use of spirits. Its president is Alex Gosswein, a member of the Orszakaz.

France, too, is making a vigorous fight against spirits and the outlook is hopeful, although there is not much opposition to wine. A bloc of 60 organized drys in the Chamber of Deputies, elected by the people on this issue, is promoting legislation against spirits. I believe that the traffic in distilled spirits in France has not many more years to live, that it is already doomed.

Wales is putting up a wonderful fight for a local veto bill, but failed by a single vote to get it through Parliament recently. Every member from Wales in the British Parliament, with two exceptions, is pledged to the local veto.

Talk about self-determination is increasing all over the world, and economic pressure upon England is

changing the British thought as to drink. But British parliamentarians who talked loudly about self-determination still refused to allow the people of England self-determination, that is, to vote on the liquor question, and this inconsistency is being discussed quite vigorously by the British people, who are also becoming convinced that they cannot compete with dry America in the markets of the world, and that their economic salvation will compel them to go dry themselves.

Mr. Johnson said that he expected to remain in the United States until April, spending his time chiefly in a speaking tour through the west to explain conditions in other countries and tell how Americans may help and support them by realizing their responsibility in enforcing prohibition. He will then return to England and expects to go to India and possibly to New Zealand to help in the campaign in those countries.

TRAINED WORKERS LEAVING SERVICE

United States Weather Bureau Employees Say Removal of \$240 Bonus Will Complicate Present Salary Difficulties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Like other federal bureaus, whose character is not as spectacular and traditionally important as the branches which claimed 92.8 per cent of the government appropriation in the last fiscal year, the Weather Bureau faces impairment of its service because the salaries of its employees have not been adjusted to living conditions. Trained workers have been leaving the service each month to accept positions where their income will support their families, and it is pointed out that, if the United States Senate concurs with the House in removing the \$240 bonus for federal employees from the appropriation bill, the slight relief this provides will further complicate the difficulty for bureau employees and the danger to the service.

In his annual report the chief of the Weather Bureau declares that the activities of the service have been curtailed because of stationary rates of pay and stationary appropriations. Several forms of service to commercial and maritime organizations have been dropped because of the expense. It is declared that the bureau is affected by the war "and the consequences of an enormous change in economic conditions. Its work is conducted under strained conditions by a faithful personnel, largely disengaged by the slow and inadequate adjustment of federal occupations to existing conditions of life."

Writing to an official of the Federation of Federal Employees, the personnel of the Boston office of the Weather Bureau pointed out the function of the bureau is to warn against climatic changes to protect shipping and agriculture. They urged that it be recognized that the service "requires a highly developed organization of trained men to function properly." Entrance into the Weather Bureau is through a competitive examination including a knowledge of meteorology, physics and algebra, and progress in the bureau is predicated on outside study without additional pay.

The entrance salary for a man qualifying in examination is \$340 to \$1200, the letter said, adding that "under present conditions it is impossible to obtain capable men in sufficient number to replace the many who have resigned in the last several months because of low salaries." The men urged that the minimum entrance salary be set at \$1400, with able and responsible men rising to \$2400 after five years of service. No man capable of taking charge of a station, even a small one, should receive less," the letter asserted.

Inquiry by a member of the Boston bureau force brought reply from the Federal Commissioner on Labor Statistics that "an adequate standard of living can hardly be provided for a family of five on an income of \$1500 in any large city." With the salaries of the Weather Bureau employees hovering about the \$1500 figure, they point to the minimum budget of about \$2100 as sufficiently indicating the situation they are in.

It is urged by those who come in daily contact with the service provided by the Weather Bureau that it is negligence to allow the present conditions to continue, and that it would be false economy to still further endanger the service by cutting financial support. Farmers and fruit growers, transportation companies and commercial interests are constantly dependent on the work of the bureau, and its scope touches in some way the large bulk of the people of the United States.

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Replacement Prices In Effect Throughout The Store

NEW CARRICKMACROSS LACES

Laces delicately fine and lovely, shown not only in white and ecru, but in soft tones of yellow and French blue as well; 2½ to 4-inch widths, much used for collars, vestes, blouse and frock trimmings.

SAMUEL MURRAY
Say it with flowers

1517 GRAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

INCREASES SHOWN IN INCOME TAXES

Proportion of Incomes Liable to Taxation Under Federal Law Larger for 1918 Than Before, According to Reports at Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Eighteen returns of incomes amounting to \$2,000,000 or over for the calendar year 1918 were filed with the Bureau of Internal Revenue for that year, according to a statement issued on Monday by that bureau. As the law requires that income tax returns be held confidential, the names of these 18 taxpayers are not revealed.

One return of income for that year of \$5,000,000 and over was filed with the Bureau. There were two returns filed of income from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000; four returns of income of from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000; 11 returns of income of from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000; 16 returns of income of from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000; 23 returns of income of from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000; 46 returns of income of from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000, and 132 returns of income of from \$500,000 to \$750,000.

There were 4,425,114 personal returns filed for the calendar year ending December 31, 1918, the total amount of net income reported by these returns being \$15,924,639,355. The tax, including both normal and surtax, amounted to \$1,127,721,832. The average amount of tax per individual was \$254.85, and the average tax rate was 7.09 per cent. Comparing these figures with the year 1917, a growth of 952,224 in the number of returns filed is shown. The increase in the total net income reported amounted to \$2,272,256,148, while the increase in the total tax collected was \$436,228,881.

Other than personal service corporations, the corporation income tax returns for 1918 total numbered 317,579. Of this number 202,061 reported income amounting to \$3,861,511,249; income tax, \$653,198,483; war profits and excess profits tax, \$2,505,565,939, making a total tax of \$3,158,764,422.

The number of partnerships reporting net income for the calendar year 1918 was \$91,132, the total net income amounting to \$39,881,678. The number of personal service corporations reporting net income was 2997, the total net income amounting to \$51,923,953.

The number of partnerships reporting no net income for the year was 9596, and the number of personal service corporations reporting no net income was 506. Net incomes of partnerships and personal service corporations is not taxable, but both are required to file a return whether or not there was a net income for the year.

The number of joint returns of husbands and wives, with or without dependent children, and of husbands whose wives, though living with them, filed separate returns, was 2,599,057. The number of wives making separate returns from husbands was 35,942. The number of single men filing returns as heads of families was 294,902; the number of single women filing returns as heads of families was 82,251. The number of returns from all other single men was 1,195,301 and from all other single women, 255,661.

WASHINGTON WOULD AID CHILE AND PERU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The United States will tender its good offices to Chile and Peru in the event the controversy between those nations over Tacna and Arica becomes acute, it was authoritatively stated here yesterday. This government is desirous of a settlement of the long-standing dispute, and will avail itself of any opportunity to promote a composition of the differences between Chile and Peru, but it has formulated no definite views concerning possible terms of settlement.

It has been asserted in some Chilean quarters that the United States, probably because of the activities of Peruvian spokesmen in presenting fully Peru's side of the controversy, is not entirely impartial, but the Chilean Ambassador here does not entertain such an opinion and is hopeful that developments will make it expedient for his government to accept mediation, or that a commission may be created in the Americas for the arbitration of the Tacna-Arica question without any resort to instruments outside this hemisphere.

Reports from Chile quoting Secretary of State Colby as saying the United States would observe absolute aloofness in the Chile-Peru dispute and would not tender the good offices of the United States except upon the in-

vitation of both governments are incorrect. It is learned that Secretary Colby did not make such a declaration to the Chilean and Peruvian ambassadors here, and that he made no utterance on his South American visit that contradicted his declarations to those envoys in Washington.

CUBA OPPOSES A HIGHER SUGAR DUTY

Protest Filed With the United States Against Proposed Increase—It Would, It Is Said, Injure Trade Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — A protest against the proposed increase of almost 4 cents a pound of the import duty on Cuban sugar, either under the emergency tariff bill now before the Senate or any future tariff bill, has been filed with the United States Government by Cuba. A higher duty on sugar, the Cuban Government claims, would cause great hardship, if not the ruination of the Cuban sugar industry. It would also, it is pointed out in the protest, adversely affect the trade relations between the two countries by lessening the purchasing power of Cuba. In addition to the losses which American manufacturers would sustain through Cuba's decreased purchases in this country, attention is called by the Cuban authorities to possible losses to American capital invested in the sugar business in Cuba and in transportation and rail-way freights. The higher price, they assert, would also lead to curtailment in consumption of sugar in the United States.

Excellent progress is being made in the settlement of both the political and financial difficulties in Cuba, according to a report filed with the State Department by Maj.-Gen. Enoch Crowder, who was recently sent to Havana by President Wilson to confer with Cuban officials regarding means of improving the situation prevailing there at that time.

Referring to the financial situation he reports that the Torriente law, already passed by the Cuban Senate, will probably be agreed to soon by the House, with a few amendments. Under the Torriente law a commission of three would be appointed by President Menocal to straighten out the present banking situation.

Banks desiring to take advantage of this law may place themselves under the supervision of the proposed commission and be given 105 days after the law becomes operative in which to liquidate. The same privilege would also be extended to merchants, many of whom make loans in Cuba. The operation of the moratorium would cease as far as those banks are concerned which do not desire to take advantage of the prospective law.

None of the foreign banks doing business in Cuba, it is stated, will find it necessary to come under the new law in any way. A majority of the Cuban bankers are reported to be in favor of the Torriente law with some slight amendments as proposed by the House. The modified law, it is also stated, meets with the approval of the Cuban Government.

CHESTER ROWELL RESIGNS HIS POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Chester Rowell of California resigned yesterday as a member of the new Shipping Board, effective immediately. It was announced at the White House that he was leaving the board to become a member of the California Railroad Commission.

Mr. Rowell, a Republican, was appointed by President Wilson on November 13 for a term of two years. The nominations of the seven members of the board are now before the Senate.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — A sum of approximately \$243 has been added to each Rhodes scholarship because of the general advance in the cost of living, announced Prof. Frank Aydelotte, American secretary of the Rhodes scholarships, following a review of the question by the Rhodes trustees. This will make the total amount of a scholarship about \$1701 at normal rates of exchange. It is desired that this be looked upon as a bonus and not a permanent addition.

It has been asserted in some Chilean quarters that the United States, probably because of the activities of Peruvian spokesmen in presenting fully Peru's side of the controversy, is not entirely impartial, but the Chilean Ambassador here does not entertain such an opinion and is hopeful that developments will make it expedient for his government to accept mediation, or that a commission may be created in the Americas for the arbitration of the Tacna-Arica question without any resort to instruments outside this hemisphere.

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The Rustle of Spring Is In These Charming New Frocks for Girls

Polet Twills, Satins, Canton Crepes and Taffetas Present the Youthful Mode

Taffetas wear ruffles with frayed edges or have demurely plain bodices with scalloped hemline. These are most attractive in the new plating gray. Cloth Dresses are in coat style. \$35 to \$75.

HARZFIELD'S PETTICOAT LANE

KANSAS CITY, MO.

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THE JONES STORE Main, Twelfth and Walnut Sts.

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Because of their lasting quality, Wear-Ever Aluminum Utensils are most economical kind to buy after all.

Come in and let us tell you the advantages of having your kitchen fitted with these serviceable utensils.

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To create or enlarge an estate will interest you. Ask for booklet.

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MONKEY STEAM DYE WORKS CO.

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THE HOME OF QUALITY

210-22 TRUST AVENUE

KANSAS CITY, MO.

POWER RIGHTS OF STATE ARE URGED

President of Maine Senate Makes Plea for Continuance of Commission to Protect What Rights Remain to People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

AUGUSTA, Maine — Influences are at work against the continuance of the Maine Water Power Commission, according to Percival P. Baxter, president of the Maine Senate, who says that the people of the State need the commission to protect what rights remain to the people and to lay out a definite state policy for the years to come.

"Now that the water-power companies have secured practically all of the available rights in the State it is not becoming of them to begrudge the comparatively small amount required to continue the commission's work," continues Senator Baxter. "The question of taking electricity out of Maine does not today appeal to

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WORK RESUMING IN THE COTTON MILLS

Continued Improvement in the Primary Goods Market Reflects Feeling of Confidence and Better Business Prospect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The past week has seen continued further improvement in the primary cotton goods markets and the effects of the better business of the previous two weeks began to appear in the form of resumption of normal production schedules by many of the mills and the gradual starting up in both weaving and spinning plants, that have been idle for months. It takes some little time to restart a cotton mill and although a great many of the New England textile establishments have orders now to keep them going for a month or more, they have not yet succeeded in getting all their machinery working.

The business of the past week or two has been very largely spots that had already been made up and were being carried in mill warehouses. These, of course, are of a more or less staple character but merchants have been anxious to get them because it is only on such goods as can be delivered at once that there is any chance of catching any of the spring trade, for the goods to be finished or bleached or dyed before it is ready for the consumer.

New Contracts Placed

There was a considerable volume of new contracts placed for goods to be manufactured but the individual sales were usually in small lots and carried deliveries during the next three months only. This fact is taken as one of the sure indications of the healthy character of the business that is coming forward, since no buyer is taking enough to cover any but his very immediate needs and is frank in stating that he expects to return to buy more goods as he needs them. There have been very few operations that could be called speculative. Those buyers who canceled contracts have been reaping the results and they have found it extremely hard to get anyone to consider their business. These people have been compelled in many cases to pay cash on the spot before their orders would be considered and many of them naturally have not been able, under such circumstances, to finance any but very small lots.

Print cloths have been moving steadily but sales last week did not reach the volume done the previous week. Spot goods have been getting less plentiful and contracts have been placed in a fairly good way, carrying through the first quarter of the year. Mills have been unwilling to sell further ahead and few buyers have cared to press for longer deliveries. Prices have stiffened for nearly all constructions and it is impossible now to buy 35½-inch 5.35 yard 64 by 60s under 8½ cents a yard for southern goods or 9 cents a yard for eastern goods, while most eastern mills are asking 9½ cents and have sold considerably at that level. For narrow print cloths of the same count it has been hard to get any eastern goods lower than 6 cents a yard and some mills were asking slightly more. It has been noticeable, however, that many of the large printers have been unwilling to follow these prices and have retired from the market temporarily until either their needs shall compel them to come back for more or else prices shall have slackened slightly, giving them an opportunity to provide further for their future business. Fall River reports sales for the week of approximately 300 pieces.

Fine Fabrics and Yarns

Fine fabrics made from combed yarns have been moving very actively and a considerably greater volume of business has been done than is talked of in the markets. New Bedford mills have taken many new orders for shirtings, and although much of this business was of a spot character, there have been enough orders for future delivery to warrant some of the mills in starting up idle machinery. Laws have been in active demand, both the narrow and the wide variety, and prices offered for them have for the first time approached the level where sales by the mills are possible without actual loss. Pique and poplins also came in for considerable attention, and pongee, organdie and similar goods were also inquired for. Sateens saw more activity this week and business was put through on a higher scale of prices than has been possible heretofore, while the usual demand for fancies and novelty goods of the New Bedford character was greater than has been seen for some time. Prices advanced beyond the limit of the previous week and for the first time show a chance for a manufacturing profit in some lines.

Yarns have begun to move, both to the knitting and to the weaving trade, but tire yarns are still absolutely stagnant, while mercerized yarns have also been very slow as yet.

SWEDISH BANK PROFITS

NEW YORK, New York—Net profits of the Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget of Stockholm in 1920 were 35,194,665 kroner, according to a cable received by Brown Brothers & Co. The board of directors proposes to distribute the same dividend as in 1919, namely, 2½ per cent. The sum of 12,000,000 kroner was set aside for taxes, 5,000,000 kroner added to the special reserve fund, and 3,892,650 kroner brought forward. The present capital and surplus of the Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget amount to 182,000,000 Swedish kroner.

OIL PRODUCTION IN AZERBAIJAN

Moscow Wireless Tells of Work Accomplished and Amount of Fluid Delivered Under Soviet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Moscow wireless states that the work of the Azerbaijan water transport workers this year in delivering oil may be described as truly heroic. The entire fleet is now under repair. If only the first two sets of ships and one set of barges are repaired, it will be possible to deliver 300,000,000 poods of oil next year, of which 260,000,000 poods will be from Baku, and 40,000,000 poods from Grozny.

The Azerbaijan Soviet has nationalized 186 private oil undertakings. In order to increase the production of oil, it is proposed to bring the number of oil wells to 90. In addition, 60 new oil wells will be bored, and work will be resumed on the oil wells which have been abandoned by their former owners.

The Azerbaijan Government is replacing hand by mechanical boring, while steam and oil engines are being replaced by electric motors. Now 70 per cent of the oil is produced by electricity, and there are now 21,000,000 poods of oil in stock in Azerbaijan.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Steel makers along the northeast coast of England have adopted a policy of drastic price-cutting, reduction ranging from £2 per ton for rails and rail plates to £4 for billets.

In order to consolidate the staff of the organization, the executive officers of the Crucible Steel Company in Pittsburgh will be removed to New York in April or May.

T. C. Atkeson and Gray Silver, representatives of farm organizations, have asked the United States House Banking Committee to authorize \$300,000,000 credit extension to European countries with which they can purchase surplus agricultural products.

They suggested that the money be held by the allied property custodian as a basis for this credit. The arrival of 206,000 dozen eggs in New York from China and Japan caused a price drop of 10 cents on the dozen in all grades in the eastern market except cold storage eggs. Eggs from western states sold in New York at from 71 to 73 cents a dozen wholesale.

A wage reduction of 15 per cent has been announced at the Schenectady plant of the American Locomotive Company, and will be extended to other plants of the company.

The Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Connecticut, has petitioned the Legislature of Connecticut for authority to increase its stock from \$5,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

Application has been made to the Ohio Public Utilities Commission by the Community Traction Company of Toledo to issue \$10,000,000 of common stock, \$2,000,000 preferred, and \$5,000,000 of first mortgage 25-year 6 per cent bonds to carry out the plan for the purchase of the Toledo Railway & Light Company property, and establish a service-at-cost system.

The City Investing Company has declared a cash dividend of 10 per cent on the common stock, 6 per cent of which will be paid today to holders of record, while 4 per cent will be paid on February 4 to holders of record January 31.

UNSTEADY TREND IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Owing to a disappointing accumulation of orders over the week-end, the undertone of the stock exchange markets were generally lacking in steadiness yesterday. The oil group dropped. Shell Transport & Trading was 5 11-16, Mexican Eagle 6.

Home rails and industrials were dull and unsettled, because of poor trade reports. Labor's unemployment demands were not liked.

Fresh buoyancy was noted in Grand Trunks and South American rails displayed greater stability. Dollar descriptions were heavy. Foreign loans were firm, particularly fresh issues, which moved upward in sympathy with the franc. Kaffirs were flabby. Hudson's Bay 6 5-16.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Signs of continued export demand led to higher wheat prices yesterday. From opening figures of unchanged to 1½ cents higher, March closed at 1.71 and May at 1.61½. Corn advanced slightly, May closing at 69½ and July at 70¾. Provisions were firmer. Hogs sold at an advance of 10 points, an average price of \$9.65 being paid for light butchers. January pork 23.50¢; May pork 23.60¢; January lard 13.15¢; May lard 13.30¢; May rib 12.65¢.

COTTON GINNINGS REPORT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cotton ginned prior to January 16 amounted to 12,016,465 bales, exclusive of linters, and including 204,624 round bales, 73,481 bales of American-Egyptian, and 1664 bales of Sea Island. Ginnings prior to January 16 last year amounted to 10,307,120 bales, including 111,873 round bales, 34,023 bales of American-Egyptian, and 6712 bales of Sea Island.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Monday Saturday Parity
Sterling \$3.75½ \$3.76½ \$4.86½
France (French) 0.729½ 0.658 1.920
France (Belgian) 0.758½ 0.757 1.920
Spain (Spanish) 0.720½ 0.651 1.820
Lira 0.270½ 0.261 1.820
Guilder 0.334 0.337 1.820
German marks 0.071 0.066½ 2.250
Canadian dollar 0.314 0.318 1.820
Argentine pesos 0.152 0.153 1.245

WORLD CONDITION AFFECTS DAIRYING

Canadian Farmers Are Told General Requirements of International Markets Are Greatest Stable and Controlling Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—That dairying, one of the most important industries of the Province of Ontario, is like all other business affairs, bound up to some extent in the international situation, was one of the facts presented at the Western Ontario Dairymen's convention held by Commissioner J. A. Ruddick of the Dominion Government. Local conditions may affect dairying temporarily, he pointed out, but with improved storage and transportation facilities and the extension of commercial organization the upward or downward trend of stocks in one country is sooner or later flattened out to the general requirement of the world's market. This rule applies rather strictly to butter and cheese. The war has destroyed an extensive and complicated agency, which formerly kept Canadian dairy products flowing smoothly and profitably to the markets of the world, and there is now a loss on Canadian produce, while there is none on shipments from Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Ruddick was undecided as to the effect of decontrol by the British ministry in March. It might result in a higher price for Canadian products or it might bring out such quantities of United States butter that the opposite effect would be achieved.

More Production Urged
Men of prominence in the Canadian dairying industry advised the western Ontario producers to extend their operations. There was absolutely no danger of overproduction, it was pointed out. Prices may be at their peak but are not likely to show more than the ordinary fluctuations downward for some time to come. The markets of the world were hungry for all that could be produced here, and in the case of cheese, at least, Canada can demand the very top price.

The directors' report stated that indications point to a period of lower prices but that the continued export demand would assure the future of the dairy industry in this Province. The necessity of keeping up the standard of quality was also pointed out, and the reputation for Canadian dairy products was said to be too high and too valuable an asset to endanger by any uncertain methods. The directors also said:

Cheese Making Essential

"It is to be regretted that in districts especially adapted for cheese production some farmers are turning to other lines of dairying. The manufacture of a considerable portion of our milk supply into cheese is essential, not only as a channel of export of dairy products but also to maintain a proper balance in home market prices for milk and milk products. As dairymen we may enrich ourselves by selling our product at home. On the other hand we must produce a surplus and sell abroad to enrich our nation. We may look to the motherland again to become our best customer."

In 1919, the report showed, western Ontario produced 17,200,000 pounds of cheese, 26,000,000 pounds of creamery butter, and more than 224,000,000 pounds of milk was utilized in the condensed and powder milk factories. Statistics are not available for the milk sold in towns and cities consumed as ice cream or farm dairy butter. The total value of products listed was \$25,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000 over the preceding year.

PRODUCTION OF NITRATE IN CHILE

VALPARAISO, Chile—Production of nitrate in Chile during the first 11 months of 1920 amounted to 49,940,830 Spanish quintals (one quintal equaling 104 pounds) according to figures compiled by the Association of Nitrate Producers. Total exports during the same period amounted to 53,918,090 quintals. Production in November totaled 4,761,841 quintals, and exports were 5,581,938 quintals.

The German nitrate producing firms in Chile have joined the association of producers, so that this organization now controls 98 per cent of the production.

TRADE IN TECHEO-SLOVAKIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tczewo-Slovakia—It is reported that Dr. Hotovets, the Tczewo-Slovakian Minister of Commerce, has stated in the official industrial organ that about 4000 applications for import and export licenses are received daily at the Ministry. The Minister declared that a list will shortly be published of goods which are free of licenses, also that in a short time foreign commerce will obtain enough liberty to develop freely.

BELGIAN BONDS SOLD

NEW YORK, New York—J. P. Morgan & Co. and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York announce that subscription books for the \$30,000,000 20-year 8 per cent sinking funds bonds of the Belgian Government, which were opened at 10 a. m. Monday, were immediately closed.

CRUDE OIL PRICES REDUCED

INDEPENDENCE, Kansas—The Prairie Oil & Gas Company has reduced the price for mid-continent and Texas crude oil 50 cents a barrel, to \$3 a barrel.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK COMPARISON

Another Gain Recorded by United States Financial System Reflects Improvement in Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—That dairying, one of the most important industries of the Province of Ontario, is like all other business affairs, bound up to some extent in the international situation, was one of the facts presented at the Western Ontario Dairymen's convention held by Commissioner J. A. Ruddick of the Dominion Government. Local conditions may affect dairying temporarily, he pointed out, but with improved storage and transportation facilities and the extension of commercial organization the upward or downward trend of stocks in one country is sooner or later flattened out to the general requirement of the world's market. This rule applies rather strictly to butter and cheese. The war has destroyed an extensive and complicated agency, which formerly kept Canadian dairy products flowing smoothly and profitably to the markets of the world, and there is now a loss on Canadian produce, while there is none on shipments from Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Ruddick was undecided as to the effect of decontrol by the British ministry in March. It might result in a higher price for Canadian products or it might bring out such quantities of United States butter that the opposite effect would be achieved.

In recent months the proportion of Treasury certificates held by banks has been steadily reduced, and at this time out of a total outstanding of about \$2,350,000,000 only \$131,000,000, or less than 6 per cent, are held by reserve banks as collateral for loans to members.

This indicated that banks which have been borrowers at reserve banks have found it more profitable to sell their certificates and pay off their loans at reserve banks.

The reserve bank suggests that banks can sell certificates at this time on a 5½ per cent basis for March 15, April 15, May 16, and June 15 matures, and on a 5% per cent basis for maturities between August 16 and December 15.

Subscriptions in this district for the most recent issues of certificates were more than \$300,000,000, and only \$138,000,000 were allotted, indicating a large unsatisfied demand.

The combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks in the United States compare (last omitted):

RESOURCES Jan. 21

Gold and gold certif. \$220,229 \$247,365

Gold settlement fund—

F. R. Bd 421,325 393,173

Gold with foreign agencies 2,300 2,300

Total gold held by banks 444,864 643,835

Gold with fed. reg. agts 1,286,304 1,265,558

Gold redemption fund 161,601 176,058

Total gold reserves 2,093,769 2,055,454

Less gold notes, etc., held by fed. reg. agts, etc. 263,482 263,084

Total reserves 2,030,281 2,028,533

Bills discounted—

Secured by govt oblig 1,056,117 1,024,607

All other 1,426,912 1,424,932

Bills bought in open market 167,950 203,412

Total bills on hand 2,850,979 2,652,952

U. S. Govt. bonds 25,851 25,851

U. S. Certs. of Indebt 264,631 238,652

Total earning assets 2,941,528 2,698,544

Bank premises 18,215 17,365

Uncol. items & oth. deducts from gross deposits 867,141 796,765

5% redemp. fund against F. R. Bank notes 12,680 12,795

All other resources 1,184 6,112

Total resources 5,945,999 6,000,712

LIABILITIES

Capital—paid in 39,962 198,813

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GOOD PROGRESS IN CLASS B TOURNAMENT

Victor Makes First Appearance in Five Years for United States Class B Squash Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Considerable progress was made yesterday in the Class B squash tennis championship now being played at the Squash Club here, the second round being completed and two matches played in the third round.

All the favorites won without trouble, while a number of close matches were recorded among the other players. J. A. Victor, Yale Club, made his first appearance in a Class B tournament in five years, and captured two matches in succession by impressive scores. His great asset is speed and he used his stroke for many smashes that his opponents were unable to handle. T. R. Coward, his clubmate, also played his third-round match, winning from W. A. Kimbel, Columbia Club, though the latter gave him rather more trouble than was anticipated, especially in the second game, when the former Columbia basketball star adopted angle tactics instead of relying on speed. Willis Putnam, Columbia Club, required three games before he could win from Jarvis Cromwell, Princeton Club, losing the first game when he fell while playing the deciding point.

C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, and F. S. Ritchie, Harvard Club, were both compelled by business to default their matches, considerably weakening the first quarter, Ritchie being regarded especially as a possibility for the championship.

The result of the day's matches leaves five from the Columbia Club, three Yale Club players, two each from the Squash Club and Harvard Club, and one each from the Crescent Athletic Club and Montclair. Some of the third round matches will be postponed until Wednesday, on account of the Class B team matches scheduled for today. The summaries:

UNITED STATES SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP (Class B)

Second Round

F. W. Chambers, Columbia, defeated C. T. Cooney, Yale, by default.

E. H. Hemmings, Harvard, defeated Basil Harris, Princeton, 15-13, 15-9.

J. C. Rochester, South Orange, defeated F. S. Ritchie, Harvard, by default.

Willis Putnam, Columbia, defeated Jarvis Cromwell, Princeton, 17-18, 15-6,

15-8. J. A. Victor, Yale, defeated R. H. Monks, Princeton, 15-11, 15-12.

R. V. Mahon, Columbia, defeated Donald McClellan, Columbia, 15-12, 15-10.

F. E. Shinn, Columbia, defeated C. T. Crawford, Montclair, 15-11, 15-8.

F. E. Whitlock, Harvard, defeated R. E. Potter, Yale, 15-8, 15-6.

Reginald Roome, Yale, defeated Lindsay Bradford, Yale, 14-18, 15-11, 15-13.

Third Round

T. R. Coward, Yale, defeated W. A. Kimbel, Columbia, 15-3, 18-12.

J. A. Victor, Yale, defeated E. R. Pierce, Jr., Harvard, 15-12, 18-10.

CHICAGO DISPLAYS CHAMPIONSHIP FORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Finished basketball playing by University of Chicago's high-scoring, veteran quintet proved too much for University of Iowa here Saturday. The score was 42 to 17. Fast individual floor work and accurate basket-shooting was displayed by the Maroons, a contrast to the short-pass game, which was repeatedly broken up under the goal, and the ineffectual tries at goals from the floor by Iowa.

At the end of the first half Chicago had a lead of 21 to 5. Iowa spurred in the second half; but the handicap was too great to overcome even had Chicago failed to score again. The Hawkeyes' success in the second half was due in part to the Maroon guards who abandoned the floor for the offensive. Clarence Vollmer '21 with 7 baskets and R. D. Birkhoff '21 with 6 baskets and 6 free throws for Chicago increased their scoring records. Six Hawkeyes made 1 basket each, none scoring twice from the floor. The summary:

CHICAGO

IOWA

Vollmer, Jr., rg. Kaufman, Birkhoff, Regal, rf. Lohman, Smith, Halladay, Hitchcock, c. Froehlein, Kamre, Crister, Ig. Shinn, Divine, McGuire, rg. E. Prentiss, M. Ehresman. Score—University of Iowa, 17. Goals from floor. Total points 42. Points against in Michigan 2 for Chicago; Shinn, Ehresman, Froehlein, Kaufman, Lehman, Divine for Iowa. Goals from foul—Birkhoff 6 for Chicago; Shinn 5. Score—Mr. H. G. Reynolds. Time—Two 20m. periods.

ANOTHER RECORD TO YALE SWIMMERS

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Yale's varsity swimming team keeps right on winning championship meets and breaking world's records, the latest performance on the part of the Ellis being a 40-to-13-point victory over the Princeton varsity team in the Inter-collegiate Swimming League championship Friday and the establishment of a new world's record for the five-man 250-yard relay of 2m. 6s. Yale won over Princeton in the relay by 15 yards.

H. M. Driscoll '21 was the only Princeton swimmer able to win a first place. He captured the fancy dive with 97.3 points to his credit. The summary:

50-Yard Dash—Won by D. B. Gauss, Yale; Daniel Tyler Jr., Yale, second; V. L. Shriver Jr., Princeton, third. Time—35.5%. Fancy Dive—Won by H. M. Driscoll, Princeton, 27.8 points; K. J. Pollard, Yale, 26.2%; second; J. W. Kingsbury, Yale, 25.2 points, third. 250-Yard Swim—Won by H. R. Marshall,

Yale; A. W. Kelsey, Princeton, second; W. M. Bradner, Yale, third. Time—2m. 6s.

Plunge for Distance—Won by R. H. Meagher, Yale, distance 7'11" 6in.; F. R. Pawley, Princeton, second, distance 7'0ft. 8in.; B. J. Wood, Yale, third, distance 7'0ft. 1in.—Yard Swim—Won by F. deP. Townsend, Jr., W. D. Banks, Yale, second; Edward Stinson, Princeton, third. Time—1m. 1.5%.

250-Yard Race—Won by Yale University (R. F. Solley, C. D. Pratt, W. L. Jeffrie, L. P. Thurston, Edwin Binney Jr.); second, Princeton. Time 2m. 6s.

ILLINOIS DEFEATED BY WISCONSIN FIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—By playing a wonderful short-pass game the University of Wisconsin defeated the University of Illinois in a fast game of basketball, 25 to 18, on Saturday night.

The clever all-round work of R. F. Williams '22, and the close guarding done by A. W. Frogner '22, were brilliant. J. E. Mee '22 starred for Illinois by securing 5 field goals. J. P. Sabo '22 played a good game at guard for the Illinois. Illinois secured the ball on every toss up. Center, H. O. Reitsch '22 easily out-jumping C. F. Cesar '22, the Badger center. Illinois secured one point more in the second half than Wisconsin but the 13-to-7 lead that the Badgers had at the end of the first half was too great for the Illinois to cut down.

W. A. Taylor '22, Wisconsin captain, was high scorer for his team. He shot 2 field goals, and 5 fouls. H. C. Knapp '21, last year's Badger captain, played a fine game both on defense and offense. The summary:

WISCONSIN

ILLINOIS

Taylor, Ig.rg. Vail, rf. Knapp, rf.rg. Sabo, Ig. Frogner, Tebelle, Ig.rf. Walquist, Williams, rg.rf. Mee. Score—University of Wisconsin 23, University of Illinois 18. Goals from floor—Williams, 5; Taylor, 2; Knapp, 2; Frogner, Cesar for Wisconsin; Mee 5. Reitsch for Illinois. Goals from foul—Taylor 5 for Wisconsin; Vail 6 for Illinois. Referee—J. J. Schommer. Umpire—N. E. Kearns.

KARPUS FACTOR IN MICHIGAN VICTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—In a fast, hard basketball game here Saturday night the University of Michigan defeated Northwestern University by a score of 31 to 15.

A. J. Karpus '21, captain of the Michigan team, was a brilliant star throughout the entire game. He made 5 goals from the floor and 7 from free throws, making a total of 17 of the 31 points for his team. C. W. Palmer '22, playing center for Northwestern during most of the game and left guard for the remainder, also made himself a star in his ability to find holes and get away down the floor for goals. He made 3 goals from the floor and 5 from free throws. The Michigan players showed superior generalship and more knowledge of basketball than the Northwestern players throughout the game and seemed to have the faculty of being alone on the floor at all critical moments. The summary:

MICHIGAN

NORTHWESTERN

Karpus, Miller, If., rg. McKenzie, Franzen, Whittlock, Dunn, rf. Ig. Palmer, Weiss, Williams, c. Palmer, Lazarus, Holmes, Legally, rg.rf. Lyman, Magnuson. Score—University of Michigan 31, Northwestern University 15. Goals from floor—Karpus 5, Dunn, 4, Miller, Whittlock, Legally for Michigan; Palmer 2, Lyman for Northwestern. Goals from foul—Karpus 7 for Michigan; Palmer 5; McKenzie 2 for Northwestern. Referee—H. N. McCord. Time—Two 20m. periods.

Michigan Defeats Iowa

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EVANSTON, Illinois—In a fast, hard basketball game here Saturday night the University of Michigan defeated Northwestern University by a score of 31 to 15.

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MICHIGAN

IOWA

Karpus, Miller, If., rg. McKenzie, Franzen, Whittlock, Dunn, rf. Ig. Palmer, Weiss, Williams, c. Palmer, Lazarus, Holmes, Legally, rg.rf. Lyman, Magnuson. Score—University of Michigan 31, Northwestern University 15. Goals from floor—Karpus 5, Dunn, 4, Miller, Whittlock, Legally for Michigan; Palmer 2, Lyman for Northwestern. Goals from foul—Karpus 7 for Michigan; Palmer 5; McKenzie 2 for Northwestern. Referee—H. N. McCord. Time—Two 20m. periods.

Michigan Defeats Iowa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—The University of Michigan scored its first victory in a Western Conference basketball game Friday night, defeating the University of Iowa, 19, 19. The game was hard fought and neither team had a lead of more than a few points at any time, the first half ending 7 to 7. It was tied again at 12 all, but in the final moments the Wolverines pulled away. F. J. Shimke '22 showed up best for Iowa, while Capt. A. J. Karpus '21 was the individual star for the winners. R. J. Dunne '22 played the entire game at center for Michigan and his presence strengthened the team greatly. The summary:

MICHIGAN

IOWA

Karpus, If., rg. Lohman, Whittlock, Miller, rf. Ig. Kaufman, Dunn, c. Froehlein, Kamer, Williams, Ig.rf. Shinn, Divine, Legally, rg.rf. Devine. Score—University of Michigan 19, University of Iowa 19. Goals from floor—Karpus 5, Dunn, 4, Miller, Whittlock, Legally for Michigan; Shinn 2, Froehlein 2, Devine for Iowa. Goals from foul—Karpus 3 for Michigan; Shinn 3 for Iowa. Referee—Mr. Ray. Umpire—Mr. McCulloch. Time—Two 20m. periods.

ANOTHER RECORD TO YALE SWIMMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—The Georgia Tech basketball quintet defeated the Furman University five 44 to 24 here Saturday night. The Tech team was in the lead at all times during the game and never did Furman threaten to win. Capt. A. H. Staton '22 was not in the game at guard but his place was admirably filled by O. R. Flowers '22. Tech's great football halfback and captain of last year's team. He played remarkable basketball, and besides his excellent floor work and guarding rang up 10 points from guard.

BOSTON TRADES MARSHVILLE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—W. J. Marashville, shortstop of the Boston National League baseball club, has been traded by that team to the Pittsburgh Nationals for Outfielders W. H. Southworth and Fred Nicholson and Infielder Walter Barbera.

GEORGIA TECH DEFEATS FURMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

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AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

TRADE TRADERS

Georgia Tech's 100th win over Furman came Saturday night. The Tech team was in the lead at all times during the game and never did Furman threaten to win. Capt. A. H. Staton '22 was not in the game at guard but his place was admirably filled by O. R. Flowers '22. Tech's great football halfback and captain of last year's team. He played remarkable basketball, and besides his excellent floor work and guarding rang up 10 points from guard.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 229

By Walter Pulitzer
New York City

Original: sent especially to The Christian Science Monitor

Black Pieces 7



White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 230

By Sam Lloyd
Black Pieces 11



White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 227. Q-Kt3

No. 228. R-R5

1. R-R5

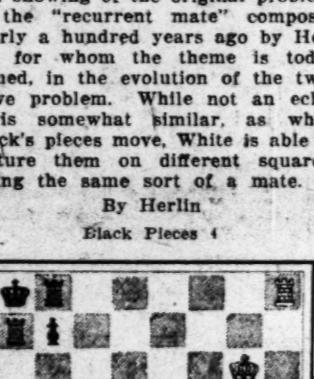
2. Q-Kt4

3. Kt-B2

Prob. Comp. 1. Q-Q2

By A. Charlick

White Pieces 8



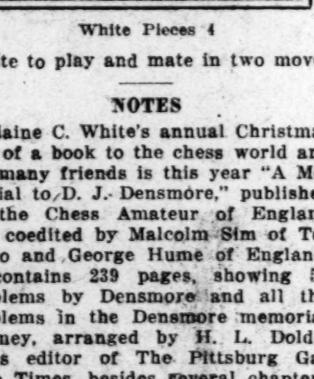
White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

A showing of the original problem of the "recurrent mate" composed nearly a hundred years ago by Herlin, for whom the theme is today named, in the evolution of the two-move problem. While not an echo it is somewhat similar, as when Black's pieces move, White is able to capture them on different squares giving the same sort of a mate.

By Herlin

Black Pieces 4



White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES

Alaine C. White's annual Christmas gift of a book to the chess world and his friends is this year "A Memorial to D. J. Denison," published by the Chess Amateur of England and coedited by Malcolm Sim of Toronto, and George Hume of England. It contains 239 pages, showing 50 problems by Denison and

NEW YORK CITY'S TRACTION PROBLEM

Governor Miller Favors Municipal Ownership of Railways, and Operation Under Control of a Special Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—The time has come to protect utilities in general and the transit systems of New York in particular, from "the sinister designs of selfish financiers and politicians," Gov. Nathan L. Miller declared in a special message to the New York State Legislature yesterday, in which he urged prompt consideration of needed changes in the law for the regulation of public utilities.

Governor Miller's analysis of the relationship between municipal management or mismanagement of transit system and the welfare of the state as a whole was confined to New York State conditions, but he is considered to have struck the keynote of the public utilities situation in many other parts of the United States. This may be defined as a situation arising from conflicting interpretation of the functions of transportation. According to Governor Miller, "transportation is a public function intimately affecting the general welfare, and the regulation of it is within the police power of the state."

The intricate nature of the problem and the general interests affected by it are indicated by the fact that there are upward of \$350,000,000 of New York City traction bonds held by the public, said, including the \$250,000,000 of city bonds.

Municipal Ownership

Dealing with the New York City traction situation, which has become "distressingly acute," due to unwise division of authority and responsibility among state and municipal, public and private officials and interests, and to a "background of crooked financing," Governor Miller said that the inevitable conclusion, granting that a completely unified system of the city's transportation is demanded for the public's good, was that "ultimately such a system must be municipally owned."

"That was settled when the city decided upon municipally owned subways," he added. "A unified system of operation will be difficult with both public and private ownership of means and structures."

The ultimate result could not be accomplished in a day, but the time was ripe to lay the foundations. To lay them properly, the services of men of proved ability, breadth of view, vision and public spirit, in whom must be vested all the authority that could constitutionally be given them, must be commanded, "utterly regardless of politics."

The Governor described the results of the "drifting tendency" of the New York City traction situation. "A hopeless tangle" resulted from the triple control of transit by the Public Service Commissioner, the Transit Construction Commission and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The same tangle of authority held over surface lines, although it was obviously intended to confer upon the Public Service Commission complete regulatory power over them.

Every Hour a Rush Hour

There was greater need than ever of new construction and extension. The service was in such poor condition that every hour was a rush hour. New construction and extension would cost \$350,000,000, with \$20,000,000 for equipment. Under present conditions private capital would not be risked for this and the city's borrowing capacity was limited by the \$200,000,000 of subway bonds now maintained out of the tax levy, with another \$50,000,000 required to complete projected work, for which the city is obligated. The revenues of all operating companies for the year ending June 30, 1920, fell short of paying operating expenses, interest, rents and other fixed charges by \$10,735,399, as against a deficit of \$8,556,408.

Many roads were in receiverships and others near them. Systems had been disintegrated. Four fares were sometimes required instead of one; many lines had been abandoned and service on others suspended, maintenance deferred, taxes unpaid and service had deteriorated, all to the inconvenience, discomfort and expense of the public and great loss to the city.

Crooked Financing

The present problem has a background of crooked financing, which now subjects it to popular distrust and prejudice easily aroused by the wiles of the demagogue," said the Governor. "The time has come to protect it from the sinister designs of selfish financiers and politicians. It will not be difficult to eliminate the baleful influence of the former. The market value of outstanding securities is undoubtedly much below the intrinsic value of the properties represented. The water has already been squeezed out of the securities and the companies are not earning fixed charges. The time is therefore propitious to deal with the subject in the public interest and with exact justice to all." Consideration must start from the premise that the public shall not be called upon to pay earnings upon or to amortize watered securities. The ultimate solution of the problem must be maximum service with minimum cost, for the benefit of the users of the facilities. If most efficient service was to be rendered at lowest cost, competition must be eliminated and the particular service best suited to each location must be adopted.

City Near Debt Limit

The subway contracts needed revision. Experience had shown that the provisions for preferential payments

were unfair to the city. The city was so near the debt limit that it could not undertake needed public improvements, even the erection of necessary school buildings; yet if the subway bonds were maintained out of operation, as they should be, the city's borrowing power would at once be increased \$200,000,000. The people who ride in subways did not realize that in addition to their fares, they were paying to maintain \$300,000,000 of subway bonds, whether they were taxpayers or rent payers. And the term of the leases was too long.

"The authority and responsibility to deal with this problem must be completely centered in some single agency," said the Governor. "A public service commission with all the power under the Rapid Transit Act, and all the power necessary to deal with the problem, reserving to the city the power to give the constitutional consent to routes, and to pledge the credit of the city, appears to be the manifest solution."

State Commission Recommended

"The vital thing to do at the moment is to create the agency to deal with the problems with ample and undivided authority and responsibility. The problem is not a local problem. It is a state problem, state-wide in importance and can only be solved by the exercise of the police power which resides in the Legislature. It matters not whether the city owns the subways in its governmental or proprietary capacity."

"I believe in the greatest exercise of home rule compatible with good government, but the public interest must always be kept paramount, and when state power can be effectively exercised only by the state, it ought not to be delegated to municipalities. I recommend that all public utilities be placed under the jurisdiction of one state commission, except that a commission of three be created for the first district with complete jurisdiction over the single subject of transit in that district; that jurisdiction of all public utilities in the State be conferred on the present commission for the second district; that the Public Service Commission Law be amended so as to make the rules uniform as to all public utilities, including the power to suspend rates pending a hearing and determination."

MUSIC

Philadelphia Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—In a week without opera or orchestra the "recitalists" had their unchallenged innings. Olga Samaroff concluded her cycle of the Beethoven sonatas, delivered the explanatory comment also, since Mr. Stokowski was detained out of town. These eight performances seem to have been the most successful series ever presented by a single artist here, and as the pianist is a Philadelphian, it is gratifying to even a possibility of turning over the state Board of Registration in Medicine to the allopathic school.

Under the proposed amendment the law would require that "there shall be a board of registration in medicine . . . consisting of seven persons, residents of the Commonwealth, who shall be graduates of a legally chartered medical college or university having the power to confer degrees in medicine, and who shall have been for 10 years actively engaged in the practice of their profession. No member of said board shall belong to the faculty of any medical college or university. One member thereof shall annually in June be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, for seven years from July 1 following."

Another measure relating to the Board of Registration in Medicine is House Bill No. 636, which would further amend the present law by adding at the end of the foregoing paragraph the following words: "and no person shall serve as a member thereof for more than seven consecutive years." In addition to this proposed legislation a bill has been filed to give the board authority to "employ such assistance and secure such accommodations as may be required in examinations" and an annual appropriation of \$1000 to defray the expenses of examinations.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND IS RAISED BY BONUS

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Increase of the stipend granted all Rhodes scholars from £300 to £350 a year was announced yesterday by Frank Aydelotte, American secretary of the Rhodes Scholarships.

The statement says the trustees regard the additional £50 as a bonus and not as a permanent addition to the scholarship because they cannot be certain either of the value of money in future years or of their own capacity to continue the payment indefinitely.

At the same time, they wish it clearly understood that the bonus will not be withdrawn without adequate notice and certainly not in any case where a candidate has been elected in expectation of receiving it.

It is proposed to pay the bonus in two half-yearly installments of £25, beginning in midsummer, 1921.

It is pointed out that there is no suggestion that even this stipend of £350 is sufficient to meet the existing increase in living prices, and candidates are warned in the statement that they may well need some small addition to it from their own resources.

SCHOOL PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Under the plan originated at the National Citizens Conference on Education, for the purpose of awakening interest in public educational problems, held last spring in Washington, one of a series of citizens regional educational conferences for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will be held in this city on Friday and Saturday.

The Women's City Club, the City Club of New York, the League of Women Voters, the League of Professional Women, the New York and national child labor committees, the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Women's Municipal League, the Women's Department of the National Civic Federation, the Merchants Association, the Rotary Club, the Council of Jewish Women, and other organizations, are cooperating in the conference.

RETAILERS DEFEND PRESENT PRICE BASIS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Retail prices generally are not coming down but are already down, according to members of the Retailers Commercial Union which yesterday opened a week's convention here. As evidence they pointed to price lists showing manufacturers' prices of the present compared with those of a year ago.

They declared, furthermore, that price advances were not in sight.

WOOLEN MILLS CUT WAGES

PASSAIC, New Jersey.—General wage reductions affecting 3000 workers in six factories here, were announced today by the Industrial Council of Woollen Manufacturers.

The mills involved, recently cut the number of their employees in half.

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ADVERTISING FUND TO BOOM BUILDING

Directors of Lumber Manufacturers Association Vote to Raise \$300,000—Only Partial Revival Is Expected This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Raising of a \$300,000 fund to be used in an advertising campaign to bring about a resumption of building was decided upon by the board of directors of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association after the conference of manufacturers and dealers in building commodities called by the association on Friday and Saturday had failed to bring about an agreement to reduce prices. Manufacturers and dealers in paint were the only ones who agreed to a reduction and they will soon announce a cut of 25 per cent. The conference ended with the passing of resolutions urging that prices be reduced wherever possible and asking congressional revision of laws which, it is charged, hamper American business.

The object of the advertising campaign proposed by the lumber association will be to tell the people of the country that lumber is selling below cost and create a sentiment which will cause other manufacturers and building trades to cut prices and wages and thus restore building activity.

Boom Expected a Year From Now

Opinions that the spring of 1921 will see a partial revival of building activity throughout the country and that 1922 will bring the building boom to which the country is looking forward, were expressed by speakers before the conference.

Among the men gathered for the conference—manufacturers and dealers in lumber, concrete, sand, gravel, stone, glass, paint, roofing, brick and other commodities—there seemed to be a considerable difference of opinion as to what were the best means for accomplishing their end. Architects, contractors and builders joined in the discussion, but Labor representatives were absent, although they had been invited to attend.

All agreed that something must be done to stimulate building, but none of the makers of other commodities cared to be the first to offer to cut his price to the level which it is stated lumber has reached. This division of opinion was expressed by Herman Matz, of Chicago, president of the S. Pimball Brick Company, who said: "Building construction is at the head of the parade of industry which is now marking time. The question is, Shall the construction industry start the movement by taking losses and running risks? There is a division among the several elements. Personally, I think the responsibility and risk should be spread all over the industries of the nation, for every industry will start as soon as building starts, and will not start until then."

Public Suspicion of Prices

J. H. Kirby of Houston, Texas, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, presided at the meeting and called attention to the fact that the public has grown to be suspicious of present price standards. He said: "The public believes thoroughly that you are holding the prices of building material too high. You must either reduce prices or prove to the public that present prices are right and justified and thus regain public confidence. Lumber has been cut below the price of production. This condition cannot continue or business will stop. The price of production must come down if the lumber business remains."

"It is time the public is being told the truth about the building industry," he added. "If building materials are selling at an unwarranted price, the public should know the facts."

The warning that a revival in the building industry would not come until 1922 was first sounded by H. G. Baldwin of the Babson Statistical Bureau, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts.

Competition was urged by some of the speakers as the best stimulus for business in the building industry.

George M. Reynolds, chairman of the board of directors of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, assured the assemblage of the cooperation of the bankers.

Letters From President-Elect

A letter from Warren G. Harding, President-elect, was read, before the meeting, in which he complimented the representatives of the building industry for attempting to solve business problems without appealing to the government. The letter follows in part:

"I was much interested in the plan to bring the industries that produce building materials into an arrangement by which there can be an early readjustment of the price basis throughout these industries, with a view to enabling early resumption of building operations in the country. It is particularly gratifying to find the representatives of so important a line of industries undertaking, on their own initiative and without appeal for government help, to deal with such a problem. An effort of this kind, while immediately involving only one set of related industries, would of course have a reflex influence upon every other line of business."

STATE SURTAX PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Big business will strongly oppose Gov. J. Blaine's \$6,000,000 graduated surtax on incomes above \$5000, introduced in the Legislature by Senator H. J. Severon. The measure, which was recommended by the Governor in his inaugural message, provides that no personal offset may be used against this tax. Stock dividends and bank stock will be taxed. Fifty per cent of the tax will go to the common schools, 25 per cent to the University of Wisconsin, 10 per cent to normal schools, and 15 per cent to state highways.

LEAGUE'S WORK EFFECTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Judge K. M. Landis, in the case of William Schultz, a La Crosse saloonkeeper, convicted of five violations of the liquor law, announced that "for the

safety of the community this man will be locked up in jail immediately." Government officers said that every time they entered Mr. Schultz's place he was selling moonshine whisky and that the saloon was filled with intoxicated customers. He continued selling even after he was indicted.

UNEMPLOYED MANY IN MASSACHUSETTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Twenty-nine per cent of the wage earners of Massachusetts are unemployed, according to an announcement of the state Department of Labor and Industries, which points to this figure as the highest percentage since 1908. The most unemployment is reported among textile workers and shoe workers, in both of which trades the percentage of employment is about one-half. A marked decline in the building operations throughout the State is noted. The labor situation is further complicated by a virtual standstill in the garment trade, with about 8000 workers idle owing to deadlock with the employers association over the working agreement made in 1916. Practical cessation of work by building trades workers is reported, following announcement of a 10 per cent reduction by the employers. About 30,000 building trades men are technically on strike, although only about 10,000 have been working for several months.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LINCOLN HIGHWAY

DETROIT, Michigan.—In checking the accomplishments at the end of 1920, officials of the Lincoln Highway Association express themselves as greatly pleased with the progress made in the improvement of the transcontinental route. Each state traversed by the Lincoln Highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific has done all that it was physically able to accomplish during the year. Nowhere did lack of money hamper the work.

As a result, 548 miles of actual improvement have been added to the thoroughfare. That is 16 per cent of the total length of the road. The money spent in bringing about this construction on the Lincoln Highway in 1920 fell but little short of the total expended in 1919, which represented the high point in cash investment on the Lincoln Way in any one year.

Much of the work contemplated for 1920 has of necessity been carried over into 1921, and accordingly the Lincoln Highway Association is anticipating a new year of splendid results.

VIEWS DIVIDED ON SALES TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Although it was said that a majority of those attending the third national industrial tax conference on Friday and Saturday in Hotel Astor were in favor of a sales tax for raising whatever additional revenue the government may need, proponents of this sort of tax were unable to get through a resolution putting the conference on record in advocacy of it.

The conference adjourned without adopting a program, the tax committee being directed to refer its final report to all associations represented in the conference, each association to take whatever action seems fitting. Discussion of the sales tax brought out evidence that the prevailing view of the conference is that a sales tax should take the form of a low tax on all commodities sales and not a high tax on selected commodities.

HOG ISLAND'S LAST SHIP IS COMPLETED

PENNSYLVANIA.—Hog Island, once the world's greatest shipyard, on Saturday sent its last vessel, the army transport Aisne, on a trial run of the Delaware capes, and with its delivery to the Emergency Fleet Corporation next Thursday shipbuilding at the plant will cease. Early next month the American International Shipbuilding Corporation will turn the yard over to the United States Shipping Board. The Aisne is 442 feet long with a displacement of 18,400 tons. Her contract speed is 15 knots an hour.

Created as a war emergency, Hog Island at the peak of its operations employed more than 36,000 men and women. The first keel was laid at the yard on February 12, 1918, and since then 122 vessels of a total of 956,750 deadweight tons have been turned out.

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LEAGUE'S WORK EFFECTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Although he does not find the League of Nations ideal, George G. Wilson, professor of international law at Harvard University, in a lecture at the Twentieth Century Club, said that thus far its method and work "seem to have been rational, economic and effective." Professor Wilson traced the history of the Council and the Assembly up to the present time.

ORIGIN OF PILGRIM MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The origin of religious movements is not always easy to trace. The issues often become so numerous and involved that the cause or origin becomes obscured. In the case of the Pilgrim Fathers, thanks to the discovery of important documents within the last 70 years, every link in the chain is complete and the whole story can be built up on documentary evidence that will stand the test of all time. We know that the Pilgrim Fathers were the outcome of larger movements, both having their origin

of this and other places which he could only think of with reproach.

William Brewster, whose name figures alongside with Robinson in the history of the movement, was born in the manor house of Scrooby. On leaving Cambridge he entered the diplomatic service and became secretary to the States-General of the Netherlands, where he (Brewster) doubtless acquired information and experience that afterward stood him in good stead. Davison, it is said, found Brewster "so discreet and faithful as he trusted him above all that were about him, and only employed him in all matters of greatest trust and secrecy. He esteemed him rather as a son than a servant, and for his wisdom and godliness would converse with him more like a friend and familiar than a master."

which the Pilgrims used in New Plymouth, and whose translations and annotations of the Hebrew Scriptures, the revisers of the Old Testament 40 years ago were glad to consult, is said to have lived in Amsterdam on nine-and-a-half weeks and some boiled roots, and to have carried a porter's knot for a bookseller, who, however, found out that he was a Hebrew scholar, and gave him more congenial and profitable work.

The following petition appears in the court registers of Leyden under date of February 12, 1609:

"To the Honorable the Burgomasters and court of the City of Leyden. "With due submission and respect Jan Robartus, minister of the Divine Word, and some of the members of the Christian Reformed Religion, born in the kingdom of Great Britain, to the number of 100 persons or thereabouts, men and women, represent that they are desirous of coming to live in this city by the first day of May next; and to have freedom thereof in carrying on their trades, without their being a burden in the least to anyone. They, therefore, address themselves to your honours; humbly praying that your honours will be pleased to grant them free consent to betake themselves as aforesaid."

Consent was given and they made the journey from Amsterdam to Leyden. That they had misgivings, however, as to the wisdom of the step proposed is evident from the following note written by Bradford: "Wanting that traffike by sea which Amsterdam injoies Leyden was not so beneficial for their outward means of living and estate. But being now hear pitchet, they fell to such trades and employments as they best could, valuing peace and their spiritual comfort above any other riches whatsoever. And at length they came to raise a competent and comfortable living, but with hard and continual labor."

It was in a somewhat more jubilant strain that Bradford wrote when the party were leaving Leyden: "So they left ye tydly and pleasant clide, which had been ther resting-place near twelve years; but they knew they were pilgrimes, and looked not much on those things, but lift up their eyes to ye heavens, their dearer contrie and quieted their spirits."

When William became Governor of Holland and Zealand, one of the trusts appointed by him was that he should maintain the exercise of the Reformed Evangelical religion, though not permitting inquiries to be made into any

man's religious belief or inflict any penalties on any because of their religion. Religious controversies, though of a minor character, would occasionally arise, and the story of the Leyden Arminian controversy, in which Robinson took, reluctantly but successfully, a part, is, perhaps, best told in Bradford's own words:

"In these times also were ye great troubles raised by ye Arminians, who, as they greatly molested ye whole state, so this citie in particular in which was ye cheefe university; so as ther were daily and hote disputes in ye schooles ther aboute and as ye students and other learned were divided in their opinions herein, so were ye two professors of devinitus readers them selves, the one dayly teaching for it, ye other againt it. Which grew to that pass, that few of the discipiles of ye one would hear ye other teach. But Mr. Robinson, though he wright thrise a weeke himself, and wright sundrie books, besids his manyfound pains otherwise, yet he went constantly to hear their readings, and herd ye one as well as ye other; by which means he was so well grounded in ye controversies, and saw ye force of all their arguments, and knew ye shiffts of ye adversaries, and being him self very able, none was fitter to buckle with them than himself; as, as he became to be terrible to ye Arminians, which made Episcopius (ye Arminian professor) to put forth his best strength, and set forth sundrie Theses, which by publick dispute he would defende against all men. Now Polyander, ye other professor, and ye cheefe preachers of ye citie, desired Mr. Robinson to dispute against him; but he was loath being a stranger; yet the other did importune him, and tould him yt such was ye abilitie and nimbleness of ye adversaries, that ye truth would suffer if he did not help them. So as he condescended, and prepared him self against the time; and when ye day came, ye Lord did so help him to defend ye truth and forye this adversary, as he put him to an apparent nonplus in this great and publick audience. And ye like he did a two or three times, upon such like occasions. The which, as it caused many to praise God ye the truth had so famous victory, so it procured him much honour and respects from those learned men and others which loved ye truth."

The Separatists rejected all fasts and feasts of the Established Church,

observing only such days when the dispensations of Divine Providence seemed to indicate their propriety. At Leyden they observed no holidays except fasts and thanksgivings and the Sabbath. They held several sessions of fasting and prayer preparatory to their great enterprise within a few months of leaving Holland.

In 1617 Robinson and Brewster wrote to Sir Edwin Sandys, requesting to be allowed to emigrate to Virginia, saying: "We verily believe and trust ye Lord is with us, unto whom and whose service we have given ourselves in many trials. . . . We are well weaned from ye delicate milke of our mother countie, and enured to ye difficulties of a strange and hard land, which yet in a great part we have by patience overcome."

After many questionings and difficulties the path was cleared and the story of their migration to the United States

was known. A tablet marks the site of John Robinson's house in Leyden to this day. Surmounted by a medallion in memory of

Rev. John Robinson, M.A., Pastor of the English Church worshipping over against this spot A.D. 1609-1625, whence at his prompting went forth the Pilgrim Fathers to settle New England in 1620.

Buried under this house of worship in memory of

John Robinson, Ambassador in England

in 1625

In Memory of

In Memoriam Aeternam erit justus

Erected by the National Council of the Congregational Churches of America, A.D. 1891

Five years later—on June 29, 1896, the Hon. T. F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, laid the memorial stone of a church at Gainsborough, which bore the following inscription:

To the Glory of God

This stone, in memory of

John Robinson, Pastor and Exile

was laid on June 29, 1896

By the Hon. T. F. Bayard

Ambassador in England

Of the United States of America

The question has often been asked, "Who were the Pilgrim Fathers?" The best and most conclusive answer is: "All those members of the Separatist Church at Leyden who voted for the migration to America; whether they were actually able to go or not; together with such others as joined their church from England."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Scrooby Church

in England. The second movement, his return to England, he was appointed postmaster of Scrooby, a post of importance, involving duties far beyond those of a modern postmaster. He took an active interest in religious matters and finding himself unable to worship at the parish church, he and others, in 1604, began to meet for worship in a Separatist congregation at Gainsborough. Two years later, for the sake of convenience, part of this congregation commenced to meet at Brewster's manor house at Scrooby and John Robinson became the pastor of this little community.

It was John Robinson, the leader and guide of the Pilgrim Fathers, who was the first to teach that conception of religion which inculcates a toleration of many creeds and ecclesiastical systems, whilst not bartering a modicum of truth. For his views he was forced to relinquish reluctantly, as he afterward more than once admitted, his orders in the Established Church. The name and memory of John Robinson from the annals of religious history can never fade. Governor Bradford and Governor Winslow, two members of the Mayflower, have each paid a striking tribute to his memory, the latter saying: "His study was peace and union, so far as might agree with faith and a good conscience, and as for schism and division, there was nothing in the world more hateful to him."

It was at Gainsborough, however, that the Pilgrim movement in England appears to have met with the greatest success, and the earliest date at which John Robinson's residence there can be traced is 1592. When about 1606 the Gainsborough church migrated to Amsterdam, the separation was so complete that all traces of the congregation were soon lost in their old home, and Separatism came to an end in Gainsborough.

Separatism, as a movement, dates its birth back to 1604. Then was still in force the recusant law enacted by Queen Elizabeth in 1559, whereby every person failing to attend divine service at the parish church on Sunday was liable to a fine of £1 a month, which penalty had been increased in 1581 to £20 a month; and the penalties were then being collected with great vigor.

In 1604, James of Scotland refused at the Hampton Court Conference to countenance any nonconformity, and the result was that, by 1607, the position of the Separatists became so harassed that they decided, if possible, to form a settlement in Holland. Governor Bradford says that the little company were hunted and persecuted on every side, so as their former afflictions were but as flea-bites in comparison of those which now came upon them. For some were taken and clapt up in the prison. Others had their houses beset and watched night and day, and the most were fain to fly and leave their houses and habitations and the means of their livelihood."

The Separatists were on the horns of a dilemma. They wished to leave England and by, the Act of the Six Articles of 1

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

STANISLAVSKY

The Moscow Art Theater Director as an Actor

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Back of every human institution, whether it be political, economic, religious or artistic, stands some individual whose vision has shaped its ends and planned the means whereby it grew to substantial proportions in the life of its time. The modern Russian theater is indebted for its stimulus to the Moscow Art Theater almost as much as to the century-old traditions of the stages of Moscow and Petrograd, and this institution in turn owes its ambitious ideals and its astonishing realization of those ideals to one man more than any other, Constantin Sergelovich Stanislavsky. To Stanislavsky as man and as artist, as director and as producer, the modern Russian dramatic movement is in debt, but this phase of his service, which has been stressed in all of the rumors and reports concerning this, perhaps the world's first theater, should not be allowed to blind one to the functions which Stanislavsky has fulfilled as an actor.

"President of the Council and First Artist" is the title by which Stanislavsky is known among his co-workers. As president of the council he has kept a guiding hand on the choice of plays and of decorative artists, on the style and manner of production, and on the casting of the leading roles, ever since the theater was founded in 1898. As first artist he has contributed many of the most striking performances of important roles, and by his inspiration has stirred others of the company to unusual achievement. It is this service as actor about which we have been strangely unfamiliar, a service which has been equally important with that of producer in distinguishing the work of the Moscow Art Theater from that of other notable modern stages.

Stanislavsky the man is large, of build, more than six feet tall. It is this dominating physique, coupled with a keen insight into life, which enables him to make all of the roles he has played on the stage of the Art Theater eloquent embodiments of the several theories which, at one time or another, have stood high in his affections. To the first, or naturalistic, period, typified chiefly by the plays of Tchekhov and Gorky, he brought a keen sense of pictorial realism with a stark fidelity to life which gave them something of the quality of camera portraits. For the theater's second period, an excursion into the realm of fancy, as with the plays of Maeterlinck, or into the classic epoch from which Gogol and Griboyedoff were revived and reinterpreted, Stanislavsky found himself fully equipped with an imagination which vivified the abstractions of poetic drama and enabled him to recreate the mood and flavor of times past. In recent years, with the growth of the theater's third epoch, that of symbolism, and the production of such plays as Andreyev's "Anathema," Stanislavsky has refrained from frequent participation as an actor, preferring to devote his time and energy to direction and production alone.

That does not mean, however, that he has retired from the stage, for under the repertory system plays produced in the earlier years have continued to hold the stage, and in them he has retained his original roles. It is most interesting to see, though, how the later dramatic theories, according to which the theater has created its more recent work, have influenced his manner of interpreting his former roles. Somehow, either consciously or unconsciously, the photographic realism of the theater's youthful days, which must have influenced the actor's work in the plays of Tchekhov, has been mellowed and deepened by the exalted realism which the theater discovered and used most fully in its symbolic period. The result is that Stanislavsky's acting, just as the entire performance of these earlier days, whenever revived, seems all of one theoretical piece instead of the product of several widely divergent epochs.

There are certain roles in the repertory of the Art Theater which Stanislavsky has made his own so completely that they seem to be only half interpreted when some one else appears in them. The increasing responsibilities of production, together with his active interest in the development of the Studio Theaters have induced him, at times, to relinquish his rights as an actor to other members of the company. Gorky's "The Lower Depths" has often been performed with Massalitinov in the part of Satine, whom Stanislavsky has conceived as Gorky's mouthpiece in expressing the philosophy that, even among the dregs of life, there is a will to believe and a determination to override the most forbidding obstacles. It is only Stanislavsky, however, who can make Satine thrill with the imagination which rises superior to the despair of this outcast world.

To the same extent, but in a far different way, Stanislavsky has marked the rôle of Gaike in Tchekhov's "The Cherry Orchard" as his own. Lushsky, as admirable a character actor as any whom we have seen on the English-speaking stage in the present generation, has played this rôle from time to time, but Stanislavsky created it at the first memorable performance of this, the greatest of Tchekhov's dramas, 17 years ago, and the outlines of his portrait of this weak and vacillating, but kind and lovable, representative of the last of the elder landlords come to mind whenever a Russian thinks of this play. There is something almost amusing in the spectacle of a strong able-bodied man unable to make a decision which might rehabilitate the family fortunes, but Stanislavsky, with a fine sense of reserve and imaginative insight, contrives to make Gaike not only pathetic but even tragic at the moment of the farewell to the an-

central home which he and his sister had cherished as if it had been a living personality.

There are roles which Stanislavsky has resolutely refused to release to other hands. Most notable of these is Colonel Vershinin in "Tchekhov's 'The Three Sisters.' Despite the fact that the play has been repeated over 300 times in 20 years, it has never been presented without Stanislavsky in the cast. When an eleventh hour exigency has prevented him from appearing, another play has been substituted, occasionally even after the audience has gathered in the theater. While this play is probably inferior to "The Cherry Orchard" in its variety and human appeal, Stanislavsky's characterization is even more aston-

ishing. Of working practically and experimentally with a free hand, and without financial embarrassment, toward the ends he was seeking. Unlike them, too, he had been an actor, particularly in the daily labors of his stage, for although Craig found his inspiration for the theater through association with the company of his mother, Ellen Terry, and Henry Irving, still, since he has become a preeminent figure in the modern theater, he has ceased to take part as an actor.

By close association with every side of the theater and a practical knowledge of all the crafts which enter into the theater's unfinished product, Stanislavsky commands unreserved recognition, according to Craig's definition, as an artist of the theater in-

speakers of dialect, such as we had in "The Great Lover" would have been intolerable if they had not been selected for their native familiarity with the languages out of which the English of the play was to be spoken. As it was, that cosmopolitan cast created so perfectly the atmosphere of the opera house that nothing remained for me to do when I came on except to go forward with my share in the story.

"So in any practical sense, under the prevailing conditions of the stage today in America, the star is debarred from using a repertory, however much he would like to act a round of parts every season. In repertory, the actor does not dry up in a part as he almost certainly does when he acts a single rôle for two seasons or more. The time came in 'The Concert' when I found myself mentally writing my next play—devising stage business, working out the structure of a situation, and composing dialogue—while I was on the stage. I found myself missing my cues and even had to ask members of the company to be on the watch, ready to prompt me. That was the result of playing a single part for three years. I went past the point where there was a single fresh thought possible for me while playing the part; and when one finds himself unable any longer to act a part as if for the first time, when he finds he is not thinking in character from the beginning of the play to the end, it is time for him to drop the part."

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MRS. FISKE IN A NEW COMEDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From its Eastern News Office

Vershin in "The Cherry Orchard" is a study in repression and reserve, whereas Gaike's frankness affords emotional high lights which the actor can easily capitalize. To make Vershinin a truly eloquent, a result which Stanislavsky apparently achieves, requires a sure command over all the varied subtleties and nuances by which reticence can still be made to reveal its most heart. Minimization, one of the secret tricks by which the Art Theater attains the verisimilitude of real life, is used here, by Stanislavsky with brilliant results, because the slightest tone rising above the general passivity introduces a vivid and emphatic contrast.

Another rôle which Stanislavsky is unwilling to relinquish to any one else is that of Fandus in Griboyedoff's "Gore or Ura." In choosing this rôle he deliberately challenged comparison with Prince Sumbatoff, director of the Small State Theater in Moscow. Sumbatoff not only had played this rôle of the smug and complacent official of the Moscow of Napoleon times, but his whole career had been concerned with the classic drama of Russian and other literatures. From this test Stanislavsky emerged slightly the loser, for his more modern methods were less able than the traditional ones to carry the conviction of a departed era and type, and yet, though his Fandus stands below that of Sumbatoff, it is a vivid, picturesque piece of work, and when it is considered side by side with his rôle out of contemporary life in the plays of Tchekhov and Gorky, it marks him as the greatest living actor on the Russian dramatic stage, and only a slight degree inferior as an actor to the great Shalapin, master of the Russian opera.

The influence of the actor on his fellow players may be one of his most powerful sources of self-expression. Mrs. Fiske is, perhaps, the most striking example of this kind of influence on our contemporary stage, and there have been others who, like Sir Frank Benson in England, surpass their own contribution as actors by the guidance and inspiration which they are able to give to those who work with them. The greatness of Stanislavsky and the secret of his upbuilding of the Moscow Art Theater as an institutional home of the drama lies largely in the fact that by his contagious enthusiasm and his insight into the imagination of those around him he has gathered together a group of artists who work together more smoothly and more effectively than any other on the modern stage. His conscious purpose as a trainer of actors has been to develop a realistic faithfulness in the depiction of states of thought as well as in the outer and more superficial representation of life. With this theory many critics in Russia have quarreled, but they have had to admit that, in spite of it, if not because of it, Stanislavsky has achieved the purpose he set out to attain. Those who have disagreed with him have explained his unquestionable success as the result of a gift for choosing players of unusual ability, and of appealing to their instinctive talents by the power of his own personality.

Constantin Stanislavsky is distinguished from the other leaders of the movement toward a new theater in several ways. Unlike his greatest rivals, Gordon Craig and Adolph Appia, he has had the advantage, through the hospitable welcome which the Russian stage holds for artists,

stand in the theater. His precepts in the theater have confined him almost wholly to representation as an artistic method, and, although newer tenets are commanding the creative imagination of most of the younger artists, both inside the theater and out, the work of Stanislavsky, both as actor and producer, stand as the peak of accomplishment in his chosen field.

LEO DITRICHSTEIN AND REPERTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, Massachusetts—Repertory

starring tours are almost impracticable under present theatrical conditions in the United States," said Leo Ditrichstein, recently, in a chat at the Plymouth Theater, where he is acting in "The Purple Mask." "It is not that I do not believe in repertory under ideal conditions, for there is no question that it is a good thing for the actor's art to have an opportunity to appear in a rotation of several interesting roles instead of playing a single part until his play wears out its welcome with the public.

"But the public has very nearly been spoiled for repertory—repertory, that is, on anything like an economic basis. The modern traveling companies, with their carefully picked casts, have accustomed theaters to characterizations in which the player's personality blends naturally with that of the fictitious personage whom he is called upon to enact. When a star chooses a play he naturally considers his own adaptability to the leading role. In a broad sense then, he is considering himself as a 'type' for even an actor who thinks very well of himself as an artist will hardly be likely to risk his reputation and his backer's money (presuming that he would be permitted to) in an attempt to play a rôle for which he obviously would be miscast. Having selected the play, the star casts it, that is, chooses from among hundreds of available players the few that seem especially adapted to the parts. Even if a star has a repertory of several roles, all of which are suited to his style, he cannot afford to maintain the very large company that would be needed to cast every rôle in several plays well. A repertory star today in America, with theater audiences expecting little or no miscasting, would have to carry a company of 50 to give satisfactory presentation to several plays, no one of which might need more than 30 players.

"I should like to revive several of my plays and act them on the repertory plan. But consider what it would mean to present them with every detail right and every part appropriately cast, as they were originally. The leading players in my support in 'The Concert' would not be the ideal choices for the leading roles in 'The Great Lover,' for instance.

"In the latter play you have an illustration of the value of good casting. The veritable congress of nations that constitutes an opera company was faithfully represented in the choice of the cast, with Spanish, Italian, Austrian, German, Russian, and Frenchmen and women chosen for their national adaptability to their roles. Thus you had English as a Frenchman speaks it, not as an American thinks a Frenchman speaks it. A cast of 30

sleeper who is bidden to awake in the comedy of Messrs. Hughes and Rice is Jonathan Blake, a man who returns to his family after an absence of many years, during which he has made what he calls a conquest of the world and has piled up a fortune of millions. In the view of Marion Blake, his wife, Jonathan has been plunged in somnolence all this time and is but half aroused from his slumbers even now, inasmuch as he is unable to enter into the romance of home, family and children and is competent only to talk about business and to boast of his achievements in the world of finance.

On the very evening when Jonathan reappears in the old village of his youth and his early married days, comes back also Adam West, who was formerly a suitor of Marion's. Adam calls at the Blake house and he behaves so pleasantly and kindly that the children, Helen, Junior, Peggy and Chippy, think he must be their father; which disconcerts Jonathan, causes him chagrin and makes him rub his eyes. The plot continues through three scenes, all laid in the living room of the Blake house, and gradually discloses Jonathan emerging from the darkness of self-conceit into the sunlight of family affection. It is about as highly charged with sentimentalism as a plot can be; and for adaptability to the peculiar requirements of Mrs. Fiske, it is as great a masterpiece of theatrical ingenuity as could be imagined. The leading woman is surrounded with every possible contrivance that will cause her powers to show to brilliant effect and that will at the same time tax them as little as may be. Two men of marked ability at character-drawing, Mr. Dalton as Jonathan and Mr. Lang as Adam, are furnished her to attend to the hard work, and a group of children to do chores. The children of the cast have been taught to do marvels of rote-acting; and they nearly equal that precious young person who takes the part of the daughter in Galsworthy's "The Mob" at the Neighborhood Playhouse. In ability to master the stage manager's lessons, All the stars have to do, then, is to speak from time to time some lines skillfully designed to make the house laugh with her and laugh at somebody else.

The piece is preceded by a sort of symbolic farce, in which marionettes of colossal size enact the roles of poet, cave-man and lady. The marionette show dispenses of a certain amount of the time which the audience has to give to the entertainment, and a prologue in which Adam West figures as a sort of Borrovia wanderer or idealized tramp, consumes still more. The action is decorated with music, which a competent theater orchestra performs.

Under the management of Arthur Hopkins, Lionel Barrymore and Miss Julia Arthur are to appear within three weeks in New York City in a revival of "Macbeth." "Heartbreak House" is such an obstinate success

THE GREEN GODDESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

"The Green Goddess," a play in four acts by William Archer; presented at the Booth Theater, New York, under the direction of Winthrop Ames; evening of January 18, 1921. The cast:

The Rajah of Rukh.....	Ivan F. Simpson
Major Antonio Crespin.....	Herbert Ward
Lucille.....	Oliver Wyndham
Basti Trahern.....	George Arliss
Lionel Dene Carle.....	John Barrymore
The High Priest.....	David A. Leonard
The Temple Priest.....	Ronald Colman
An Ayah.....	Helen Nowell

Speakers of dialect, such as we had in "The Great Lover" would have been intolerable if they had not been selected for their native familiarity with the languages out of which the English of the play was to be spoken. As it was, that cosmopolitan cast created so perfectly the atmosphere of the opera house that nothing remained for me to do when I came on except to go forward with my share in the story.

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MRS. FISKE IN A NEW COMEDY

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From its Eastern News Office

"Wake Up, Jonathan!" Comedy in prologue and three acts by Hatcher Hughes and Elmer L. Rice; presented at the Henry Miller Theater, New York, under the direction of Harrison Grey Fiske; evening of January 17, 1921. The cast:

Jonathan Blake.....	Charles K. French
Junior Blake.....	Mrs. Fiske
Helen Blake.....	Helen Holt
Junior Blake.....	Frank Hearn
Peggy Blake.....	Lois Bartlett
Chippy Blake.....	Nadie Gary
Bernard Randall.....	Donald Cameron
Adam West.....	Fleming Ward
Adam West.....	Howard Lang
Jean Picard.....	Freddie Goodrow
Jennie.....	Edith Fitzgerald

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THE HOME FORUM

A Colonial Governor's Home

There is a strange dramatic interest in the fact that the house of . . . Hutchinson should have come into the hands of two patriots . . . It had as picturesque a history as that of any old house in the Province. It was in the happiest possible situation, and Governor Hutchinson had not found it necessary to embroil, when, in conversation with George III., 1774, recounted in his Diary and Letters, he said:

"My house is seven or eight miles from town, a pleasant situation, and many gentlemen from abroad say it has the finest prospect from it they ever saw, except where great improvements have been made by art; to help the natural view."

It had indeed a rich and lovely outlook. Only far enough away to lie bathed in the bloom of distance lay the blue hills of Milton. Facing the house was a dream-landscape of delight; sweet meadows dressed in green, or the soft russet of the yellowing year, where the Neponset River winds and lingers; and still beyond, Boston Harbor, with its twinkling lights at night and sunlit brilliance by day. To the left lay the sleeping city, far enough away to intensify the peace even crowning the hill; and plumy trees and haze-clad greenery softened and allured beyond. This was Neponset (in the beginning, the Indian Unquity), and with the first half of the eighteenth century it rose rapidly in social importance. The eyes of the prosperous and the officially great were attracted to it from its promise of peace and the ever-present witchery of beauty; and among them was Thomas Hutchinson, who, in 1743, built the house afterwards to pass into the hands of James Warren. He built well and on good old models tested by time. Says the author of *The Governor's Garden*:

"The house stood about a quarter of a mile from the wooden bridge crossing the Neponset River, set well back from the Braintree road. The frame was of English white oak, so solid that what remains of it to-day scarcely feels the sharp edge of the carpenters' tools. The plan was a simple one, but the unrivaled scenery of hill, river and ocean lent it a special charm. The walls were fully a foot thick, and packed with seaweed to keep off the cold in winter, and the heat in summer. (It was) a long low structure with pitched roof and gable ends; . . . In its east end were the coach-house and stables; beyond, the quarters for cattle and swine, and haylofts above. To the west of this was the farm-house and outlying buildings."—Alice Brown, in "Mercy Warren."

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"Genuine Healing"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the most notable characteristics of Jesus of Nazareth was his compassion. Again and again, in the records of his ministry, as set forth in the four gospels, it is stated that he had compassion, on a sick man, on a tired, hungry multitude, or on the crowds that were forever thronging him to be healed. It is difficult indeed to read the gospel narrative without gaining the impression that this great compassion was the master impulse in his work. His disciples might try to deter people from coming to him, might seek to induce him to send away those who unfortunately sought to be healed. But the compassion of Jesus always seemed to go out to meet the suppliant, and there is no record of any that asked being denied.

The extent of this healing work, it may be ventured, is seldom accurately gauged, even by Bible students today. For centuries, Christianity has regarded this great record apart from the love it evidenced and evoked as having no more than an historical or, at best, a theological value. Jesus' own power to heal and to "transmit this power to a chosen few"—for so it was interpreted—came in process of time, to be regarded as no more than additional proof of his divinity. Through the centuries that intervened between what may be called sub-apostolic times and the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy, in 1866, the healing work of Jesus was never regarded as affording any practical example for mankind. As a consequence the Christian world has failed, almost entirely, to realize the immense part that healing played in Jesus' ministry. Yet, any examination of the simple gospel account reveals the fact that Jesus must have spent whole days at a time amongst the crowds who came to the causeway gate into the yard.

The "little uns" addressed were Marty and Tommy, boys of nine and seven, in little fustian tunic coats and knee-breeches relieved by rosy cheeks and black eyes; looking as much like their father as a small elephant is like a very large one. Hetty walked between them, and behind came patient Molly, whose task it was to carry Totty through the yard, and over all the wet places in the road; for Totty . . . had insisted on going to church today, and especially on wearing her red-and-black necklace outside her tippet. And there were many wet places for her to be carried over this afternoon, for there had been heavy showers in the morning, though now the clouds had rolled off and lay in towering silver masses on the horizon.

You might have known it was Sunday if you had only waked up in the farmyard. The cocks and hens seemed to know it, and only made crooning subdued noises. . . . The sunshine seemed to call all things to rest and not to labor; it was asleep itself on the moss-grown cow-shed; on the group of white ducks nesting together with their bills tucked under their wings; on the old black sow stretched languidly on the straw . . . on Alck, the shepherd, in his new smock-frock, taking an uneasy siesta, half-sitting, half-standing on the granary steps.

"There's father a-standing at the yard-gate," said Martin Poyer. "I reckon we want to watch us down the field."

Old Martin opened the gate as he saw the family procession approaching, and held it wide open, leaning on his stick—pleased to do his bit of work . . .

"Mind what the parson says, mind what the parson says, my lads," said Grandfather to the black-eyed youngsters in knee-breeches, conscious of a marble or two in their pockets, which they looked forward to handling a little, secretly, during the sermon.

"Dood-bye, dadad," said Totty. "Me doin to church. Me do my neck lace on. Drive-me a peppermint."

Grandad, shaking with laughter at this "deep little wench," slowly transferred his stick to his left hand, which held the gate open, and slowly thrust his finger into the waistcoat-pocket on which Totty had fixed her eyes with a confident look of expectation . . .

The mainspring of this healing was, as it must ever be, compassion, a compassion born of spiritual understanding.

For, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 113 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, "The vital part, the heart and soul of Christian Science, is Love." This is true compassion, and compassion must ever be the motive, the all of true Christian Science practice. Why? Because compassion is love of our neighbor in the widest sense of that word, and to love our neighbor is to see him as man forever in divine Mind, in reality. It is known, as Jesus knew when confronted with a leper or one blind, deaf or dumb, that there was nothing present but the image and likeness of God, neither leper nor blind, deaf nor dumb. "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him when sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and a large share in making the rent, so she may well be allowed to have her opinion on stock and their "keep"—an exercise which strengthens her understanding so much that she finds herself able to give her husband advice on most other subjects.—Adam Bede," George Eliot.

And so in Christian Science healing there is and can be no lack of compassion. The formula, the dictatorial method, the browbeating with argument, the cowing with precedent, have no part in it. Christian Science healing is not a system urging, at every turn, "Thou shalt do this" and "Thou shall not do that." It is a system wherein he who is sick and the one upon whom he calls for help range themselves side by side in the simple recognition that man is the image and likeness of God, of Life, Truth, Love, of all that is free and well, and, therefore,

cannot be sick. In this process, true compassion finds full place, and demonstrates what Mrs. Eddy calls "Genuine healing." For under this marginal heading she writes on pages 365 and 367 of Science and Health, "If we would open their prison doors for the sick, we must first learn to bind up the broken-hearted. If we would heal by the Spirit, we must not hide the talent of spiritual healing under the napkin of its form, nor bury the morsel of Christian Science in the grave-clothes of its letter. The tender word and Christian encouragement of an invalid, pitiful patience with his fears and the removal of them, are better than hecatombs of gushing theories, stereotyped borrowed speeches, and the doings of arguments, which are but so many parodies on legitimate Christian Science, afame with divine Love."

peals to the imagination; the Prose-writer is influenced chiefly by his judgment, and his appeal is made to the judgment of his readers. . . . Where the Poet paints a picture, the Prose-writer draws a map or a plan. The one leans on the imagination; the other deals in truth and hard fact. The one appeals to the sympathetic

"in works of imagination and sentiment, whether the compositions be in prose or in verse, they require and exact one and the same language." And again: "There neither is, nor can be, any essential difference between the language of prose and metrical composition."—John Miller Dow Melville, John, "The Art of Writing English."

any great drama by reading it. The whole nature of a Play of the first rank is transfigured when we see it adequately performed. It is only revealed in acting. Solvitur ambulando—a great drama unfolds itself to its final catastrophe when we see the characters walk the stage before our eyes . . . no imagination can enable

In Southern France

There is something strangely fascinating in the sight of these ruins on the burning rocks, with their black sentinel cypresses, immensely tall and far away. Long years and rain and sunlight have made these castellated eyries one with their native stone. It is hard to trace in their foundations where Nature's workmanship ends and where man's begins. What strange sights the mountain villagers must see! The vast blue plain of the unfurrowed deep, the fairy range of Corsica hung midway between the sea and sky at dawn or sunset, the stars close above their heads, the deep dew-sprinkled valleys, the green pines! On penetrating into one of these hillfortresses, you find that it is a whole village, with a church and castle and piazza, some few feet square, huddled together on a narrow platform . . .

We do not often scale these altitudes, but keep along the terraced glades by the side of olive-shaded streams. The violets, instead of peeping shyly from hedgerows, fall in ripples and cascades over mossy walls among maidenhair and spleenworts. They are very sweet, and the sound of trickling water seems to mingle with their fragrance in a most delicious harmony. Sound, smell and hue make up one chord, the sense of which is pure and perfect peace. The country people are kind, letting us pass everywhere, so that we make our way along their aqueducts and through their gardens, under laden lemon boughs, the pale fruit dangling at our ears, and swinging showers of scented dew upon us as we pass. Far better, however, than lemon or orange trees, are the olives. Some of these are immensely old, numbering, it is said, five centuries, so that Petrarch may almost have rested beneath their shade on his way to Avignon. These veterans are cavernous with age; gnarled, split, and twisted trunks, throwing out arms that break into a hundred branches; every branch distinct, and featured with innumerable sparks and spikelets of white, wavy, greenish light. These are the leaves, and the stems are grey with lichens. The sky and the sea—two blues, one full of sunlight and the other purple—set these fountains of perennial brightness like gems in lapis lazuli. At a distance the same olives hoary and soft—a veil of woven light or luminous haze. When the wind blows their branches all one way, they ripple like a sea of silver. But underneath their covert, in the shade, gray periwinkles wind among the snowy drift of allium. The narcissus sends its arrowy fragrance through the air, while, far and wide, red anemones burn like fire, with interchange of blue and lilac buds, white arums, orchises, and pink gladioli.—"Sketches in Italy," John Adington Symonds.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

I speak from personal experience. I have known the stage now for nearly seventy years, and I have heard all the great English Interpretations of Shakespeare from Charles Kemble, and Macready and Charles Keane down to our day. I have seen Shakespeare's tragedies and comedies given in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Milan, Florence—by French, Italian, German, and American actors, including Ristori, Salvini, Devrient, Fechter, Monet-Sully, Booth, and Grasac. I never miss a Shakespeare play, however staged; and I never see one played without learning much about it, which I never observed in reading the text. The only thing then that I have to say about Shakespeare is this—Don't be satisfied with reading him—go and hear him, as often as you can, and, if possible, as I have heard him, in different languages.

That is the way to understand the universality of Shakespeare's genius—the unique quality in which his mind surpasses that of all other poets, not doubt all other sons of Adam. I remember a philosophic French friend taking me to see Mounet-Sully in Hamlet at the Francais. When the second act was finished, I said, "That may be fine, but it is not my idea of Hamlet." "No!" said my French philosopher—himself an intimate of Mounet-Sully and of Coquelin—"You forgot that Hamlet was not an Englishman. There was a French Hamlet, a German, an Italian, a Russian Hamlet, each different in personal and national idiosyncrasies, but all profoundly true to Shakespeare's ideal of the inscrutable spirit of the ill-starred Prince of Denmark." As I walked away that night from the Palais Royal I saw the truth of the remark. Hamlet appeals to all nations, expresses the thought, the yearnings, the dilemmas of all, because Shakespeare deals not with national characteristics, but with the universal ideas, struggles and despair common to human nature.—"Among My Books," Frederick Harrison.

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Arab women drawing water, Mesopotamia

The Woman at the Well

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The aims and moods of these two kinds of writers being different, it is reasonable to expect that their choice of words should be also different. The English language is enormously rich in words of different meaning and different shades of meaning; and hence it is not difficult for the Poet to select what suits his moods and his passions best. The whole language itself is very much larger than any part of it; and the literary language—that is, the diction which has come to be employed in literature—is a selection from the best parts of the English language. Poetic diction is, again, a selection from the literary language; and various causes have dictated the selection. . . . Simplicity may be a quality of prose as well as of poetry. Let us take a few examples of simplicity in poetry; and the best are to be had from Wordsworth, who was always simple when at his best, and always best when he was perfectly simple. In the "Reverie of Poor Susan" he says:

"At the corner of Wood Street, when daylight appears,
Hangs a thrush that sings loud—it has sung for three years;
Poor Susan has passed by the spot,
and has heard,

In the silence of morning, the song of the bird."

This is perfectly simple; and it is almost as good prose as it is verse. What is it that makes the difference?

It is the subdued emotion, the strong sympathy with the country girl—the sympathy that has gathered together the daylight, the thrush, the silence, and the song, and has combined them into one poetic whole. . . .

In the eighteenth century there had grown up, chiefly under the influence of Pope, a set of conventional phrases that were regarded as "poetic," and the stringing together of which was looked upon as "poetry." So much in vogue had this conventional diction become, that some persons could write in the style of Pope nearly as well as Pope himself; and that most of his translation of Homer's "Odyssey" was not done by Pope himself, but by two of his disciples called Fenton and Broome. These two men had caught the knack and learned the "poetic" vocabulary of their master; and they could turn off verses for him by the hundred.

In no long time people got tired of this sort of thing. It was artificial (whereas poetry ought to draw its nourishment from the elemental and eternal feelings of human nature); it was fashionable, it was forced. Cowper began the reaction; and, in his translation of Homer, used a simpler and a manlier English. Crabbe helped; but the great protagonist of the new and simple style in poetry was Wordsworth. He, disgusted by the lawdry second-hand clothing of poetical ideas introduced by Pope, carried the reaction too far. The pendulum swung to the opposite extreme. He maintained that

Hath fallen upon the poets: Keats out sang

His tender nightingale; and hearken Poe,

So sweeter than his bells!

George Sterling.

Shakespeare on the Stage

All that I have to say about Shakespeare is this: Don't be satisfied with reading him, but go to see the plays on the stage. It is impossible to judge

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JAN. 25, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Briand Policy

WHEN due allowance is made for the fact that it is always much easier to criticize or condemn a policy than to construct one, it must be admitted that the ministerial program laid before the French Chamber of Deputies last Thursday, by Aristide Briand, the new Premier, was explicit and straightforward to a most welcome degree. It is true that Mr. Briand did not answer the very question, above all others, which led to the undoing of the Leygues Cabinet, namely, how and how much Germany was to be made to pay, but, as the debate on the statement proceeded, it became more and more evident that this reticence did not, as it had quite clearly in the case of Mr. Leygues, indicate an unwillingness on Mr. Briand's part to answer the question, but simply a desire to ascertain, through the interpellations addressed to him, to what extent he might expect the support of the Chamber for a definite line of action.

Thus, in his general statement, Mr. Briand declared quite emphatically that Germany must disarm and pay the reparations due from her; that France had the power to compel respect for engagements; that France would not hesitate to use that power; but that she would only use it when all other methods of inducing Germany to meet her obligations had failed. The all-important question, however, whether or not Mr. Briand intended to adhere to the policy in which he himself had previously acquiesced, of fixing the German indemnity by May 1, Mr. Briand did not answer. On this point he clearly determined to be guided by the temper revealed in the debate.

In the general view of the country, in so far as it was expressed through the press, Mr. Briand could have found little to guide him. France, for weeks past, has hesitated to a most remarkable extent on this question. One part of the press has been insisting that the new Premier would undoubtedly favor the immediate determination of the German debt, another part has declared that he would ultimately declare himself in favor of postponing this to a later date, and, meanwhile, insist on the payment of a substantial sum in a certain number of annual installments. This latter is practically the policy to which Mr. Briand stands committed, and it is, largely at any rate, because of this policy that the Chamber, on Friday last, accorded him a vote of confidence by 475 votes to 68.

Now there is nothing new about the Briand policy. It is one which has been advocated by many French statesmen in the past, but there was something new about the vivid way in which Mr. Briand, after letting the Chamber, hour after hour, have its say, and after listening patiently to all manner of advice, laid his policy and the arguments in support of it before the deputies. First let them decide, theoretically, what Germany owed; then how much Germany should be required to pay each year; and, finally, so far as it was possible to decide the question with any accuracy, how much she should be required to pay altogether. This last decision, however, Mr. Briand was convinced, could not be justly reached at present. "From a business point of view," he declared emphatically, "it is the worst possible time to estimate Germany's ability to pay, because she is now at her lowest. To make a definite settlement now would be a fool's bargain. Germany has the facilities for production, she is working hard, and she will recover. We must agree on how to obtain the maximum payment. Germany having attacked us and sentenced us to misery, to let her rebuild her fortune while we perish is a result we cannot admit."

In his previous statement, Mr. Briand had declared that the reconstruction of the ravaged districts and the ruined industries of France would only be possible if Germany executed the reparations clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, and that, unless the frightful iniquity of the war was repaired, a resumption of normal relations and commercial exchanges would remain impossible. He had pointed out, moreover, that none of Germany's factories had been destroyed, and that her forces of production remained intact.

The importance of such a declaration of policy at the present time lies, of course, in the effect it will have upon the deliberations of the council of premiers which meets in Paris this week. Mr. Leygues was determined to go to this council with a free hand. He refused to make any previous statement of policy to the Chamber, and strongly deprecated any discussion of the matter as only likely to weaken the position of France in the forthcoming deliberations. The Chamber, however, refused to acquiesce in any such view, and the Leygues ministry was defeated by a vote of over three to one. Mr. Briand will now attend the council of the premiers committed to carry out what virtually amounts to a mandate of the Chamber, for it is perfectly evident, from the character of the debate which preceded the final vote, that if he fails to carry out its mandate, the Chamber, in spite of the large vote of confidence it has given his ministry, will not hesitate to overthrow that ministry as summarily as it overthrew the Leygues ministry, a few days ago.

For the rest, Mr. Briand stands for the really effective disarmament of Germany. This, he insisted, was "the vital question" which imposed itself upon the government "as the first and most sacred duty," and one in which the government would not fail. As to Russia, he insisted that France could not and would not interfere in her internal affairs, but that, nevertheless, France could not allow the Soviet armies to cross the Russian frontiers to attack the allies of France. Finally, on the all-important Near Eastern question, Mr. Briand showed himself more vague than on any of the other issues, but it is quite evident that no important change is to be looked for. Peace with Turkey, he said, must be "made effective," but in making it effective the "new circumstances" must be taken into account. In this connection, however, it is significant that not the least popular part of Mr.

Briand's domestic policy is his advocacy of a reduction of military service "without weakening the military force of France so long as Europe is still unpacified."

War and the Multiplication Table

NO MATTER how deeply peace-loving people appreciate the meaning of the current proposal for international disarmament, the point of it all hardly comes home to any individual until he realizes the terrible details of war in the light of the multiplication table. The cost of war always looms huge and hideous. But, as a rule, it seems remote from individuals. They think of it as a burden for nations, a mass weight of a nature to be lifted only by some human mass. But resolve this great cost into its particles, grind these particles through the multiplication table, and all the stupendous wastage of war stands clearly forth, where every clerk and every tradesman can plainly see.

Anyone who has ever used a cartridge for a target rifle is aware that it costs but little. A cartridge for a magazine rifle costs only a little more. Suppose it is five cents. A trifling, too little to reckon with, for the ordinary man who enjoys target shooting or likes to stroll through the woods with a rifle under his arm. Such a man can have all the cartridges he wants without giving it a thought. But war does not deal with cartridges by dozens and fifties. It deals with them by millions. In times of war, or preparations for war, we read of three or four million rounds of ammunition being carried into this country or to that battle front, or of the capture of, say, 12,000,000 rounds of ammunition in some enemy ship, or in transit to some ill-governed country where rebellion threatens. Quantities such as these measure the cost of cartridges in war. If the target shooter or the hunter pays \$5 for them by the hundred, governments which buy them by the million must be prepared to match the huntsman's \$5 with something like \$50,000. And it is not to be forgotten that a million rifle cartridges are as a drop of water in a spring freshet to the number that are shot away in a great war.

What is thus true in the case of rifle cartridges is all the more impressive in artillery ammunition. Few people would care, personally, to pay the cost of a single shot from a 110-ton gun. One such shot, at \$800, or more, would be enough to satisfy any ordinary individual ambition in that direction. Yet governments not only pay for multiple shots at that rate, but they provide the guns with which the shots are made at a cost, for each gun, of perhaps one hundred times what a single shot amounts to. And in spite of this great outlay, not more than a hundred shots can be counted upon, without re-firing, from any one gun. So quickly do these engines of war wear themselves out and swell the total of war's wastage. What this means is illuminated by the statement that a thousand shots from such big guns is equivalent to the loss of yearly interest on a capital of nearly \$50,000,000.

When one comes to multiply the units subjected to war's destruction, one adds another chapter to the story. It is a daily occurrence of war that bridges are blown up, locomotives and strings of cars destroyed, sections of tracks torn out, and telegraph lines put out of commission. It would be a small bridge, indeed, the destruction of which would call for less than 100 pounds of dynamite. And how many individuals would care to supply the dynamite for blowing up half a dozen troublesome bridges if they had to pay personally for the explosive at a cost of perhaps 20 cents a pound? Even those who might be willing to incur such expense would hardly care to pay the hundreds of thousands of dollars that would be needed for replacing the structures blown away. And how the cost of railroad equipment comes home to one who stops to think that a single locomotive, of the ordinary sort, may cost anywhere from \$15,000 to \$50,000, or that a single freight car may cost \$1000, and a simple day coach eight or ten times as much! If, in the whirl of war, a mile or so of railroad track is destroyed, the cost becomes appreciable when one realizes that it takes perhaps eighty tons of steel, at not less than \$30 or \$40 a ton, to provide one side of a mile of track, and that 2500 to 3000 wooden ties are needed, costing not less than from 30 cents to 85 cents apiece. In the same way, few individuals would care to replace a mile of telegraph line, if poles were to cost from \$1.50 to \$3 each, and wire \$15 or so, to say nothing of the cost of the labor of setting the whole line up again.

Shortsighted, indeed, are those who stupefy themselves with the notion that nations pay for all this sort of thing. What are nations but individuals writ large? It is the individual who pays. Not even the poorest can escape.

Canadian Forests

A VERY timely plea was that recently made at Grand-mère, Quebec, by Ellwood Wilson, an authority on forestry, in favor of a more farsighted policy than at present obtains in regard to the Canadian forests. In her immense forest lands Canada has a great national asset, and one which is still, in spite of the depredations of the past, to all intents and purposes unimpaired. Nevertheless, with the ever increasing demands which are being made upon them, it is evident that if Canada, as far as her forests are concerned, is not to live on her capital, the exploitation of her forest lands will have to be carefully regulated and systematized. "A forest," declares Mr. Wilson, "can be likened to a bond, and the amount of wood which the trees lay on each year to the interest coupons. If we take from the forest more wood than grows in one year, we are spending our capital and not living on our income."

Mr. Wilson was speaking specially of Quebec, but such a view of the matter is, of course, applicable to forest lands throughout the Dominion, and indeed throughout the world. The end to be aimed at is, in every case, the "sustained yield." The true forester desires to see the forests used, the trees cut when they should be cut and where they should be cut, but he never admits that his work rests on a sound basis until he can be sure that new growth practically balances depletion. To make certain of this, in a vast forest country like Quebec, for instance, is no small task. The first essential is to discover

just how much forest there is, and this, in the past, has been one of the most difficult problems to solve. Until recently, the work of surveying and map drawing was a slow and laborious one, involving an outlay of about 2 cents per cord of wood. The coming of the aeroplane has, however, revolutionized the whole system of surveying. It has cut the cost in half, and immensely expedited the process. With one aeroplane and camera, from 1000 to 1500 square miles can be surveyed and mapped in the course of a summer.

Once the extent of a forest is known and mapped, the next essential is that it should be cut under trained supervision. Lumbering operations are far too often carried on by men who know all about cutting and hauling trees, but little or nothing about cutting so as to "keep the forests going." There is urgent need of a change in this respect, and it is coming to be recognized that cutting operations should be carefully planned, years ahead, and that supervisors should see that trees are cut according to plan. Another urgent need is the elimination of waste. As Mr. Wilson very justly observes, stumps should be cut low, all the wood possible should be taken out of the tops of the trees, and good trees should not be used for roads and camps. Only by the adoption of some such policy as this can the cost of production be kept within proper bounds. The actual lumber resources of Canada may be almost unlimited, but they are by no means unlimited within the regions of reasonable accessibility. The aim, therefore, of any forest policy should be to place the accessible forest lands on the basis of a sustained yield. This would not necessarily mean any curtailment of supply, although it would certainly mean a curtailment of profit in those cases where the only object has been to make as much money as possible, regardless of the future; in other words, to get the greatest quantity of wood out of the forest for the least money.

"The Tempest"

"The Tempest" is about to be revived in London by Miss Viola Tree, and one cannot doubt that her presentation will be worthy not only of the great name that her father made as a Shakespearean producer, but also of the great traditions that center around this the last and greatest of the poet's fairy plays. One feels free to say that "The Tempest" surpasses "A Midsummer Night's Dream" because the story is told with far greater ease and depth. While the poet's interest in character analysis had by the time he reached the period of "The Tempest," 1611, become so intense that he often neglected the more obvious elements of sheer dramatic effect, yet there is in the management of the whole play that large grasp of the idea and its expression which became evident only in the tragedies of his final period, the plays of which "Othello" is such a magnificent example of forward-looking craftsmanship.

Commentators have proved pretty well to their readers' satisfaction as well as to their own that Shakespeare's turning to the purely romantic type of play after eight years of the tragedies—"Coriolanus," "Othello," "Hamlet" and "Macbeth," among others—was purely the result of following the lead of Beaumont and Fletcher, the favorite playwrights of the hour, who had found great popularity with a return to romantic drama. More than this, "The Tempest" is above all the most journalistic of Shakespeare's plays, with its use of the tales of the returning sailors from the vessels of the voyagers to Virginia which were wrecked upon the coast of one of the Bermudas, there to stay for ten months until they had managed to build two pinnacles from the remains of their ship, the Sea Venture. Vividly the scene has been reconstructed by Kipling in the little brochure in which he pictures Shakespeare getting the tale at first hand from one of the sailors, much as Shaw has represented Shakespeare, in "The Lady of the Sonnets," prowling about at night with tablets up his sleeve, setting down the savory talk alike of the fine lady and the night watch.

"But what was the island like?" asked Shakespeare, according to Kipling, of this veritable Stephano from over seas.

"The sailor tried to explain. 'It was green with yellow in it; a tawny-colored country—the color, that is to say of the coral-beached, cedar-covered Bermudas of today—'and the air made one sleep and was full of noises.' That the coral rock battered by the sea rings hollow with strange sounds, answered by the winds in the little cramped valleys, is a matter of common knowledge," Kipling adds.

That Shakespeare eked out this tale with a bit from Montaigne, taking Gonzalo's account of Utopia, that he drew more than little from Sir William Alexander's "Darius," that he put into Prospero's mouth descriptive passages that Ovid had first phrased, and furthermore that he probably had read an old Spanish tale that resembles the essential story of "The Tempest" closely, so far as it tells of a wrongfully banished duke and his restoration to his kingdom through the marriage of his daughter with the son of the usurper, all these are accepted elements of the account of the sources of "The Tempest." But the explanation of the imaginative processes of genius that transmuted all this tinsel traffic of fiction into the gold of "The Tempest" remains the same old mystery.

Shakespeare's sources were available to every writer, and had been used before as they often have been since, the advantage being that "The Tempest" and the other plays have been a source of inspiration as well as of material for innumerable stories. The magnificent storm scene with which the play opens, and which gives it a name, might well have been in the nature of an improvement upon the admirable scene with which he opened "The Comedy of Errors." The storm in "The Tempest" was so fine that Fletcher imitated it, as well as the desert scene. Davenant, thinking to improve upon Shakespeare's charming device of a woman who had never seen a man other than her father, introduced a man who had never beheld a woman. Dryden helped himself to Shakespeare's mythology and characters. Caliban became a subject for a satirical poem by Browning. Ernest Renan wrote a philosophic sequel called "Caliban," and "Caliban," likewise, was the name adopted along with much of "The Tempest" by Percy

MacKaye when he wrote his Shakespeare Commemoration masque of 1916.

There is something pleasant in this feeling that the New World of the days of Queen Elizabeth and Raleigh was a subject for a play by Shakespeare, though there be sturdy upholders of the theory that the enchanted island that is the scene of this play is really the "Island of Lampedusa," near Malta. But perhaps this does not matter any more than the efforts to systematize the symbolism that can be read into the characters of Prospero, Miranda, Ariel, and Caliban, by those who would make a very Belgian Maeterlinck out of the greatest of the Elizabethan poets. Nor does it really matter much that Shakespeare made a grievous error in representing the "Sea Glass" as counting the time off by 60-minute periods instead of 30, and so putting at nought the attempt which some scholars have believed Shakespeare to have made in composing this play to write a piece that would obey the unities of time and place that Ben Jonson so stoutly held out for, and condemned Shakespeare for not observing. In this Jonson regarded Shakespeare in something of the same light as Voltaire, as rather of a barbarian. But away with all these non-essentials of time and place and action, along with such knitting work as the learned pamphlet on the use of the word "scamels," and the book of 200 pages and more that seeks to prove that Caliban was the missing link.

The important thing is that "The Tempest" is one of Shakespeare's great plays, though not one of his more popular ones. Indeed, it is doubtful if it has ever attained to the popularity, everything considered, that marked its first performances in London, before the court in the times when the masque was the fad in royal entertainment.

Editorial Notes

Few people can reasonably do otherwise than welcome the recent decision of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate to report favorably on the so-called Borah resolution, aimed at bringing about an international reduction in naval expenditure. Under this resolution, immediate negotiations would be opened between the United States, the United Kingdom, and Japan for a treaty whereby the three nations would reach an agreement for a reduction of naval expenditure in the course of the next five years. If the United States, the United Kingdom, and Japan were to take the lead in this matter, there can be little doubt that all the other nations would be more than glad to follow in the way.

MARK TWAIN, at this late hour, is receiving rough handling from Robert Blatchford of The Clarion, London, for the aspersions upon Sir Walter Scott's novels which he incorporated in a letter to the American critic, Professor Brander Matthews. The tables are now turned upon the American humorist: the question is no longer, What is the matter with Walter Scott, but what was the matter with Mark Twain? It was the peculiar weakness of Mr. Clemens that when he was most serious he was the least understood. He strove to be an essayist and a critic; but, his Joan of Arc excepted, he will live in literature for neither quality. It is plain that had Scott ignored "the era of sloppy romantics and sentimentalists" and written in the modern vein, he would have lost for us the fascinating atmosphere of chivalry as Mark Twain has in "A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur." But did the humorist really want us to take him seriously? His question, "Does he ever claim the reader's interest and make him reluctant to lay the book down?" seems to give "the show away" completely.

SOME years ago, The Daily Mail of London recommended guinea pigs in the place of mowing machines, and during the war, when there was a shortage of labor in the garden and people had difficulty in keeping the grass on the tennis lawn at its proper length, the animal mower was tried in England and proved a success. There is, however, thus far no word of any one having tried to solve the problem of the shortage of domestic labor by following the example of Barrie, in "Peter Pan," in having a Newfoundland dog for a nurse. "Alice in Wonderland" also offers numerous suggestions as to the use of animals in novel capacities. Lewis Carroll's masterpiece may, therefore, be recommended to ingenious and original housewives if all else fails.

IT is said that the American soldier left behind him in France the valuable lesson that aqua pura was about as wholesome a beverage as could be desired for all ordinary emergencies. Temperance has been declared to be a French virtue, but he who knows his Frenchman knows that, although he drinks his wine diluted, and is rarely intoxicated, his habit of drinking "little and often" constitutes a truly national curse. During the war, however, a tremendous impression was made on the poilu by a temperance poster depicting the Kaiser cynically filling the French soldiers' glasses. He received another and deeper impression when he saw the doughboy going over the top with a canteen of water. Now prohibition is an election issue. A wonderful gain, indeed!

A PECULIAR game is carried on annually by the Congress of the United States on one side and the government departments on the other, over departmental estimates. Both parties are, strange to say, victorious. This is how the game is played. Knowing that Congress will cut down their estimates, the departments ask for much greater appropriations than are needed. Then Congress proceeds to reduce the estimates, as usual. As usual, also, the departments get practically what they actually desire, and Congress gets credit for watchfulness of national expenditures and courage in taking economical measures. Thus both sides win, but the credulous public once more has the wool pulled over its eyes. This is a yearly farce that should no longer be repeated.

TO ONE whose policy is peaceful, and who deplores apparent waste in extraordinary expenditures for the maintenance of armies and navies, the figures presented by Canada offer a persuasive argument in favor of reducing the land and sea forces in at least some other countries. Canada has a standing army of less than 4000. As reported, it consists of 3555 men, compared with 2906 in the year before the war.